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THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

THE POTTER PEOPLE IN A PICKLE.

General Gordon and the Mysterious Ciphers—A Full Discussion of the Indian Question—Mr. Hayes on the New York Custom-house Officials—Going to See Tilden.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—A report embodying the views of Senators Saunders and Oglesby and Representatives Stewart and Van Voorhees, four of the eight members of the joint committee on the Indian transfer question, has been completed. It is shown that the various evils and abuses grew up under the administration of the Indian affair by military officers, and, notwithstanding the reformatory legislation of March 3, continues to grow up to the last hour in which the war department had control of the Indian population, and so little had been done toward Indian civilization under the war department management that public opinion had acquiesced in the assumption that the Indians were not susceptible of civilization. It is estimated that if all the fighting Indians of the country could be got together they would not muster more than 15,000, and the idea of their ever concentrating for warlike purposes is simply preposterous, because it is impossible. Indian wars on a large scale are over, and we may reasonably hope that portion of our natural history is in the past. In reference to the sentiment of Indians on the subject, the secretary of the interior made to the committee a statement giving views and votes of various tribes, which gives an average vote of sixteen to one against the transfer, nearly all the tribes being unanimously opposed to the proposition. All religious denominations in this country are absolutely opposed to the proposed change of management. Their opinions and behests deserve and should receive respectful consideration. That we have among the quarter of a million Indians some unruly tribes is a lamentable fact, and to this your committee would respectfully call the attention of congress. We are of the opinion that in such special cases, the military should have temporary control, and that the president have power to place such warlike and unruly tribes under military discipline, the same as he would a city or state terrorized by mob law or revolution. That the Indian can be Anglo-Saxonized is proved beyond all cavil in the case of the Winnebagos and Omahas, who reside on the reservations in the state of Nebraska. They live in comfortable houses, have good barns, cultivate their lands and raise as good wheat, corn and potatoes as are produced through the labor of the white man. They have churches and schools, and no more orderly community can be found than on these two reservations. They are petitioning to become citizens, a question of such vital importance in this case that it must be solved. Is it necessary to place these people under military management? We think not. Whether the management of the Indian remains where it is, or is relegated to the war department, the general system of reform and improvement should continue, and among the most important things commanding immediate attention is to provide that the civil law of the United States be extended over all Indians who will agree to a code of laws applicable to them, defining crime, and providing for a judiciary, especially in what is known as the Indian territory. In the opinion of the committee, such legislation is imperatively needed, and no time ought to be lost in making the necessary provisions therefor. The Indian agent seems to be the objective point to which all those opposed to the present policy of the government point in scorn and derision. They assert that the Indian agent is synonymous with fraud and corruption. The committee made diligent inquiry into the present system of conducting the agencies, and are of the opinion that, as a general rule, the agent is more sinned against than sinning. There are now seventy-four agents employed, and at every opportunity, as we learn, the department proposes to reduce this number by consolidation of agencies and lessening of reservations, where it can be done with justice to the tribes. Men of integrity, who are competent to administer the affairs of an Indian agency successfully, can in most cases earn large salaries, at less sacrifice, nearer their homes. The salary should be large enough to employ honorable men of executive ability and to enable them to take their families with them to their agencies and support them there. The pay ought to be more liberal and the tenure of office should be secure for a term of years, provided the agent prove worthy. The laws providing for the punishment of wrong-doers in this branch of the service ought to be exceedingly severe. The guilty should be punished with unmistakable earnestness that will convince all others of the firm purposes of the government. We are assured that this policy has been inaugurated, and that already the good results are felt, as the commissioner of Indian affairs testifies there has not been a single defalcation under the present administration. The committee say they cannot find any good ground for the common statement that the war department is any more economical and efficient than the interior department in the purchase of supplies, and their transportation. It is found that both departments have excellent systems, and that both have made great improvements of late years. The improvement in the management of the Indian bureau is said to be especially marked. Its system of business is pronounced very effective, and the reorganization of the office is considered complete enough to be a bar to all outside irregularities. Your committee are of the opinion that the reservations should be decreased, and that as rapidly as possible small tribes or parts of tribes be placed on large reservations, unless they take land in severalty, do away with their tribal relations and prepare for citizenship. We are of the opinion that the Indian bureau should be a distinct department, with the chief a member of the president's cabinet. This will aid much in the solution of future complications in Indian affairs. The Indian should be protected in his rights to land, and a safeguard ought to be thrown around him so as to prevent designing persons from filching his homestead or induce him to sell it for a trifling compensation. He should not have the right to sell his land without the consent of the department under twenty-one years. Your committee can discover no one good reason why the proposed change should be made. They believe that harm rather than good to the red men would result from the change, and that no possible advantage could result to the government from it. Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that it is not expedient to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department. The report is accompanied by a bill authorizing the president to transfer the custody, control and management of any Indian tribes from the interior to the war department, temporarily, whenever, in his judgment, he shall deem it advisable to do so, either on account of actual or apprehended hostilities on the part of the Indians against the United States, or in case of difficulties between such Indians and settlers. The bill further proposes to authorize the president to detail any of the officers of the army to act as Indian agents or inspectors, or in any other capacity in the Indian service, and exercising the same powers and subject to the same rules and regulations as civil officers, and an appropriation of $1,500 is recommended to pay the traveling expenses of the officers thus detailed during the next fiscal year.

The president nominated Senator Christiancy to be minister to Peru, vice Richard Gibbs, recalled. Mr. Christiancy left Washington this morning for his home in Lansing, where he will arrange his business affairs as speedily as possible, return to the capital, tender his resignation as senator and depart for Peru immediately. If he cannot arrange business matters at home speedily he will remain in the senate until the 3d of March and resign just before the adjournment. The senate, in executive session this afternoon, unanimously, and without referring it to a committee, confirmed the nomination.

In the Potter committee to-day, a sub committee of five was appointed to take testimony in New York. The sub-committee leaves Washington on Sunday evening, and will commence the investigation Monday afternoon. Marble, Pelton, Weed and Tilden will be among the first witnesses examined. The resolution asking for Anderson's recall still lies on the table and is likely to do so. At the meeting this afternoon, Stenger, Cox and Blackburn, members of the committee, gave evidence denying altogether the statement of St. Martin with reference to the corruption of the witnesses who came before the committee at New Orleans. Adjourned to to-morrow.

Among the telegrams now in possession of the Potter committee are a number dated from Columbia, addressed to Colonel Pelton and signed by Senator Gordon, but containing nothing whatever but the address and the signature. Your correspondent having called the attention of General Gordon to this matter, he said that the existence of any such telegrams was a perfect mystery to him; that during the period of political excitement after the presidential election he had sent many telegrams to Colonel Pelton and to other democrats. Some of them were in cipher and some were not, but he certainly had no intention and had no cause to disown any telegram to which he had put his name. But he knew that he had never sent any telegram to Colonel Pelton at any time containing only the address and the signature, and he was very curious to inspect these alleged telegrams if the committee would give him the opportunity. General Gordon said it was simply something he could not understand.

According to telegraphic instructions, the British minister informed the department of state that pleuro-pneumonia had been detected in a cargo of cattle on the ship Ontario from Portland. Her majesty's government is considering whether they can continue to exempt the United States from the British act of 1878.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mr. Columbus Alexander, of this city, appeared before the grand jury of this district to-day and presented documentary evidence with which to substantiate a charge made by Alexander that the Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, had sent him a challenge to fight a duel last summer. Alexander asserted that he had evidence which would warrant the grand jury in presenting General Hunton for violation of the law governing duelling in the district of Columbia.

There are intimations that the naval court, which tried Kell's who, some time ago, wrote a letter characterizing Senator Kellogg in very strong terms, have recommended his (Kell's) dismissal from the naval service. The navy department is not yet ready, however, to promulgate the findings of the court, whatever they may be.

The Federal Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mr. Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations, reported adversely on the house joint resolution in relation to the expenditures at the Paris exposition, and it was indefinitely postponed. At one o'clock the senate went into executive session.

The executive session was for the consideration of the New York custom-house nominations. The president sent an additional message to the senate, accompanied by a letter to him from the secretary of the treasury, reiterating his assertions that the public interests required a change in the administration of the New York custom-house. The president insists that the late collector and naval officer made it a center of partisan political management.

Mr. Coke submitted a resolution requesting the committees on railroads to consider the senate bill to aid the construction of the railroad from San Antonio to Laredo on the Rio Grande, and to authorize the secretary of war to contract with the Galveston and the Camargo railroad company for the immediate construction of its road to Rio Grande city, opposite Carmago, Mexico, as a coast defense, and for the purpose of establishing a commercial and military rail highway to Rio Grande. Laid on the table to be called up hereafter.

THE HOUSE.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendments abolishing the volunteer navy.

The senate bill to erect a military post at El Paso was agreed to.

The Fairfax seminary bill was considered, and several members opposed it as a war claim, and the house, acting as committee of the whole, finally defeated a motion to report the bill to the house.

THE CATTLE QUESTION.

Trouble Among the Cattle Shippers.

LONDON, January 31.—A Liverpool dispatch says, with reference to the further arrivals of cattle from America, that it is announced that the privy council department have the subject under consideration and will issue orders hereafter, but it is probable that for the present no general regulation will be laid down, but that the arrival of each consignment will be closely watched and each case dealt with on its own merits. Those engaged in the trade contend that an unnecessary amount of alarm has been created out of Ontario's case, and even dispute the statement that the animals condemned have suffered from pleuro-pneumonia. For the protection of their own interests, they have retained the services of veterinary surgeons of high repute to act as a check upon the privy council inspectors.

Virginia and her Creditors.

RICHMOND, January 31.—There was another conference this evening between the representatives of the state's creditors and a sub-legislative committee, at which the views of both sides were fully set forth—the financiers asserting that the proposition to pay only three per cent. interest on the debt would not be acceptable to the holders of the bonds.

Financiers thought the state could pay more than three per cent. Those of the committeemen who spoke concurred in the statement that three per cent. was as much as could be paid at present. Some thought that the measures now pending before the legislature might justify the payment of something more; while others thought that the approaching reassessment of property would be so much lower than the last assessment that revenue will be so reduced as to render it necessary for a nominal increase of taxation to even pay three per cent. Finally, upon the suggestson of one of the bondholders's representatives, it was agreed that the financiers should prepare and submit a plan in the form of a bill which would embrace such a proposition as they felt would be acceptable to the bondholders and conform in the best manner possible to the views of the embers of the committee. The plan is to be submitted to-morrow.

Political Prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—A number of political prisoners from Caddo and Tensas appeared before Judge Wood, charged with violating the election laws. They were bailed in the sum of $3,000 each to appear when called. Thirty prisoners from Natchitoches parish were arrested upon similar charges and arrived to-night.

The lottery officials state that, notwithstanding the passage of the repeal bill, the next monthly drawing will positively take place as usual, February 11.

Memphis Garnisheed.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—Yesterday afternoon garnishments covering over $200,000 indebtedness were served on the German national bank, the city depository and the county trustee, enjoining them from paying out any funds belonging to the city. This is the result of the repeal of the city charter by the legislature. The garnishments were issued in behalf of foreign holders of city bonds.

J. Madison Wells.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Surveyor Wells denies the truth of the rumor that he has been indicted. He says he would not, however, be surprised to hear of any prosecution against himself, as since 1874 he had been continually attacked by some of his party.

The Billiard Tournament.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The seventeenth game of the billiard tournament was won by Schaefer, defeating Heiser six hundred to two hundred and thirty-three. In the eighteenth game Sexton beat Garnier one hundred and fifty-four points.

An Indian Suicide.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORT ROBINSON, February 1.—Wild Hog, the Cheyenne chief, stabbed himself rather than be taken south, probably fatal.

Senator Jonas.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Mr. B. F. Jonas has been elected United States senator.

JAILWARD BOUND.

THE SINFUL CITIZENS HEARD FROM.

Rape by a Preacher—The Maine Murders—Shot Through the Head—An Editor in the Box—Border Ruffianism—Storms, Failures and Disasters.

BOSTON, January 31.—Additional particulars of the tragedy at Montville, Waldo county, Me., on Saturday evening show that the only victims were John McFarland and his wife, Salina, each about seventy years old, and George Rowell, about forty years old. McFarland and his wife and Rowell and his wife and two children lived together, Rowell having married a widow of McFarland's son. On Saturday evening Rowell had some words with McFarland, during which he struck him and threatened to take his life. McFarland and his wife and the two children left the house for a neighbor's. As they were leaving they were met by Alonzo Raynes, a neighbor, who was going to McFarland's house. As he neared the house he was fired upon by Rowell, who was in the house, but was not hit. Turning, Raynes ran back home, passing McFarland and his wife, who were walking through the snow. Rowell followed with his empty gun in his hand, and overtaking the old couple, killed them both in the road with the clubbed gun, breaking Mrs. McFarland's neck and crushing the skulls of both in a horrible manner. Leaving his victims in the road, Rowell hurried on in pursuit of Raynes, who, with the children, had entered his house, closed the doors, and armed himself with a double-barreled shot-gun. Rowell burst in the panels of the door, and received a charge from Raynes's gun, striking him in the groin and inflicting what proved to be a fatal wound. Raynes bound Rowell with a rope and hastened to learn the fate of the old couple, finding them both dead. On his return, Rowell was also dead. Rowell had been considered insane at intervals for several years, but was a quiet and so-called harmless individual.

FORT SMITH, ARK., January 31.—A band of Gypsies has, for some time past, been encamped in the southwestern part of this state, and on Saturday last one of the number was arrested at Richmond, Little River county, for being drunk and disorderly. He was fined for the offense, and left in charge of a young man by the name of House Wisham until the fine should be paid. The Gypsy, being still under the influence of liquor, declared that he would return to his camp, and started from under the surveillance of his guard, Wisham then killing him instantly. The law-abiding portion of the community, believing the killing to be unwarranted, made complaint against Wisham, of which fact he was informed before the arrest could be made, whereupon he left town, and soon after came back with an armed mob, defying the authorities and declaring that he would not be arrested, in which declaration he seemed to be correct, for, after a due amount of cursing, swearing and defying, he rode off with his crowd unmolested, and is still at large. Wisham claims that the officer who put the Gypsy in his charge instructed him to shoot the prisoner if he attempted to escape.

IUKA, MISS., January 31.—About 7 o'clock Tuesday evening this place was visited by a terrible storm. It appeared to come from the southwest and took a northeast course, striking the southeastern portion of the town on a hill, mostly occupied by colored people, immediately killing one colored woman and her child and four other colored children, two of whom were not found until Wednesday, and then a quarter of a mile from home. The head of one was severed from his body. Eight other colored persons were injured, one of whom died Wednesday morning. The other wounded are doing well, though one has his thigh broken and another his arm. Four houses were blown down and one church. A wagon was carried about a mile and imbeded in the ground. It lasted but a few minutes, and its track was not over two hundred yards in width. It swept everything in its road. Its course was toward the river, where I learn it struck Newport, breaking a child's arm there. Some of the timbers of the houses blown away were found two miles distant.

JACKSON, January 31.—A most foul and mysterious murder was committed here Monday evening last. Mr. John J. Anderson, a worthy citizen about fifty-five years old, was found dead, yesterday morning, in a woods lot near his residence, shot through the head. The deed was evidently done by a murderer, as no weapon can be found. For some years he has been non compos mentis, and frequently wandered off to visit relations. Last Thursday he went to Pinson and was thought to be there when his body was discovered. He was seen on Sunday coming from the depot, and was noticed walking in the lot about noon Monday. He is supposed to have slept in an out-house Sunday night. About fifty dollars were found on his person, which but adds to the mystery. The most horrible suspicions are uttered, but no clue as yet obtained.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—A special from Jackson, Ky., dated January 29, to the Courier-Journal, says that the cases of those accused of killing Judge Burnett were called up yesterday for trial, but were not heard, as Judge Randall was sworn off the bench by Fred. Gambrel before the testimony began. Captain Taylor leaves to-morrow for Frankfort with a certificate notifying the government that no election for special judge could be held. It is expected that Governor McCreary will send one at once. Then the trials will be proceeded with. Another dispatch from Mount Sterling says the Menefee county jury to-day sentenced Barnes to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Stevens. Michael, his accomplice, got a change of venue to Morgan county.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—Last week Deputy United States Marshal Simpson went to Greenbay county with a civil writ for the purpose of attaching some property belonging to General John F. McDonald. The deputy was unable to serve the writ, having met with armed resistance. Yesterday criminal warrants were issued, charging McDonald, Mrs. Lamotte (the "Sylph" of the whisky ring), and Mr. Thompson, an attorney, with resisting an United States officer. Armed with this writ the marshal returned to Ripon to-day and will bring the parties to this city for examinat on on the same charges.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—The trial of Feltus, editor of the Courier, at Bloomington, Ind., for the murder of County Attorney Rogers, on Christmas night, is now in progress. Mrs. Parks, a colored woman, testified that on the night the crime was commited she heard threats of murder being made in the Courier office, and shortly afterwards said a man was carried across the street, where the body of Adams was found in the morning, and that Feltus passed by, directly after, in the direction of his home. The evidence for the prosecution is stronger than was anticipated.

DEXTER, ME., January 31.—The Barron tragedy has come to a sad conclusion. There is authority from the bank officers for stating that the detectives who recently had charge of the matter came to the conclusion that Barron committed suicide, and in such a manner as to leave the impression that the bank had been robbed. It is not known whether his accounts were correct.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—A San Antonio, Texas, special to the Globe-Democrat says that a party of Mexican bandits recently robbed three men and two women, on the Mexican side, then bound them to trees and left them to starve. When found the buzzards were hovering round them. Three bandits were captured.

COLUMBIA, TENN., January 31.—A Methodist preacher by the name of Knox was arrested near Sowell's mills, four miles east of here, this morning, for an attempt at rape on the person of Mrs. Lutse of Lawrence county. Knox is said to be a northern man and has been preaching at Waynesboro and vicinity for some time. Mrs. Lutse is a widowed daughter of Mr. Rippey, and lived at the old Rippey stand on the Waynesboro road. Knox was taken back to Lawrence to-day.

HUNTSVILLE, January 31.—The cases of United States Marshal Turner and District Solicitor Mayer, who were arrested by order of the city court of Selma for contempt, came up to-day before Judge Bruce, judge of the federal court, on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and after argument of counsel, the petitioners were discharge from custody.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—A special dispatch says that Joseph W. Brown, a wealthy farmer residing near Indianapolis, Ind., was murdered Wednesday night by two villains who entered his house about midnight and chloroformed the inmates. They dealt Mr. Brown a blow upon the head with a club or hatchet, crushing his skull in a terrible manner. Mrs. Brown was also severely cut across the head and face, and lies in a critical condition.

VIRGINIA'S RIGHTS.

A Negro Member Declares His Need of Protection.

RICHMOND, January 31.—In the house to-day a report on the alleged usurpation of the state's rights by Federal Judge Reeves came up.

Peter J. Carter, colored member from Northampton county, submitted a substitute for the report setting forth that under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution that "no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." The substitute at some length sets forth the "equal rights" belonging to the colored citizen, but asserts they do not receive them, and alleges great inequality in punishment of races for similar offenses committed by either. He also contends that the action of the United States district court for the western district of Virginia, in the case of the Reynolds brothers, is a matter for the consideration of the attorney-general of the state, and with which the legislature has no concern; and that the legislature should, in common fairness to a class of citizens now grievously oppressed by the present administration of laws respecting juries, enact measures for their relief. Carter spoke at length in favor of his substitute. The matter went over without action.

THE FRENCH TRANSITION.

MacMahon's Last Hours—Gambetta Elected President of the Chambers.

LONDON, January 30.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that at Saturday's cabinet meeting, Leon Say submitted a list of changes of treasurers-general. The marshal said nothing concerning the changes, but asked Dufaure, president of the council, to remain after the adjournment. When they were alone the marshal said: "I will not sign those papers. Leon Say is a minister who gets into a passion. These executions must not be made. There must be no going into a passion." "But Leon Say," replied Dufaure, "is not a minister who goes into a passion. He is a minister who arrives first at this object. That is all. We all took a formal pledge at last Monday's sittings, and we resolved on acting up to it." "But surely," rejoined the marshal, "you are not going to bring me heaps of dismissals to sign?" "I hope we are all going," said Dufaure, "to keep our word. We will not make hecatombs, but will give every satisfaction to which public opinion is entitled. We have each our list ready. I have mine and the minister of war has his. We are each going to submit it to you, and I hope you will sign it, for by not signing it, so far from screening the functionaries, you would perhaps expose them, seeing that what we do not others will do still more energetically; and if you prefer, as you tell us, to retire, not only will you not save those you wish to protect, but you will jeopardize those we are now really protecting."

At Tuesday's council, Gresly, minister of war, submitted his list to the president. Gresly's decree dealt with the nine generals. Of these four were to be transferred and five, Bourbaki de Lartigue, Bataille, Dubarail and Montandon, definitely relieved. Marshal MacMahon declared he could not sign this decree. "I cannot," he said, "sign a decree superseding brave generals, my own friends and companions, whose legal term of command only expires in five or six months. There is no danger in my refusal. I cannot consent to stay at such cost. I blush at the thought. I assure you, on my honor, I will not do it. It will have to be another who does it. Political categories must not be created in the army. I would prefer to resign. My children would not forgive me for such an act. I cannot, where the army is concerned, for which I am responsible before the nation, obey the injunctions of newspapers like these," and the marshal showed two republican newspapers which, for some days back, have been publishing lists of officers classed in political categories. The ministers said nothing, for after hearing this it was difficult to form an immediate resolution. The council accordingly adjourned.

At a cabinet council Thursday morning the members offered to resign if President MacMahon thought he could come to a compromise with the chambers. MacMahon replied, with some emotion, that he deemed such a step useless. The tone of his letter of resignation seems to meet with general approval.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that Gambetta will be elected president of the chamber of deputies. Nothing can be better for the country nor for Gambetta.

Gambetta has been elected president of the chamber of deputies by 314 votes out of 405. A message from President Grevy will probably be communicated to the chambers on Thursday next.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 1.—A Paris correspondent of the Times says that the ninety-nine votes for General Chansey, for president of the republic, in congress last evening, were probably cast by members of the right who, fearing his capacity, wish to render him unpopular with the republicans. London newspapers unanimously congratulate France on yesterday's proceedings.

The French cabinet council was held this morning at President Grevy's private residence. Minister Teisserene de Bort will probably be appointed ambassador to England, General Chansey to Russia, and Colonel de Audlan to Austria. There is a general feeling of gratification throughout France at the issue of the crisis. Flags are flying in many parts of Paris. The Soir has reason to believe that M. Dufaure has consented to retain the premiership on the condition of the formal abandonment of impeachment.

BERLIN, February 1.—The Post, commenting on the French situation, says that recent events have introduced a party conflict into the French army, and on this rock either the army or the republic must founder.

Baron Housmann was among the first to congratulate M. Grevy, who assured him that the Bonapartists could rely upon his sense of justice and impartiality.

The Standard hears that ministers De-Bort, Bordeaux and Waddington will retire from the cabinet, and Dufaure will remain only a few weeks.

Growing in Spite of Them.

As an evidence of the mean feeling existing in some of the cities in this state against Atlanta, we give the following: The Atlanta brewery sells a large quantity of beer in the state, but in some places they cannot sell it as Atlanta beer. A prominent dealer in one city sells it as manufactured somewhere else. He told the agent of the brewery that he had the best trade in the city, but that if he was to announce that it was Atlanta beer he would loose one-half of his customers. Atlanta is thriving, however, on their petty jealousies.

—Dawson Journal: We regret to learn that Mr. Elam Johnson, a well-known and prominent citizen of this county, intends soon to move to Atlanta. Mr. Johnson has been merchandising at Brown station for the past twelve years, and has made many friends who, with us, will regret his departure. We commend him to the people of Atlanta, and can assure them that he and his family will be a valuable addition to their community and society.

THE BREATH OF DEATH

SWEEP OF THE SCYTHE IN RUSSIA.

The Ravages of the Dreaded Plague in the Valley of the Volga—Reminiscences of the Russian Officials—The Plague in the Past and the Terrible Mortality in Its Sweep.

NEW YORK, January 31.—A Vienna dispatch says: "It is stated that Professor Baltkin, physician to the czar, advises the burning of Wetlianka and other villages where the epidemic has broken out, with all the furniture in them, and the removal of the inhabitants to healthy places. In spite of the heavy expenses such a scheme would involve, the czar is said to be disposed to follow Baltkin's advice."

The German commission, to investigate the plague, will start for Russia next week, under the direction of Professor Hirsch. They will be joined by the Austrian doctors at Breslau.

The New York World states that the plague was first heard of from Astrachan on the 3d inst., when it was reported that of 195 cases on the first two days of the year 143 had proved fatal, a rate of mortality sufficient to exclude the idea that the disease was typhus. It had shown itself previously, and the occasion of the sudden extension was a thaw. Its first appearance was in the Cossack village of Vetlyanka soon after the return of two Cossack regiments from the war in Asia Minor. Typhus had prevailed among the men, but their clothing and effects had been fumigated—probably imperfectly—and to this the disease was traced, being announced as typhus. Sickness began to prevail towards the close of November; in the second week of December the daily mortality in a village of 600 souls was three per cent; then panic seized the people, who would neither succor the sick nor bury the dead, and they fled, carrying the infection and terror with them. Even when it became clear that the disease was not the typhus, but the plague, the Russian authorities were remiss in checking it and preparing for it. This remissness is the more inexcusable, apart from the question of international obligations, because of the peculiarly disadvantageous circumstances under which Russia finds herself—with a population never notable for its observance of sanitary laws, and at present enfeebled by the hardships consequent upon war and partial famine, and with an extremely limited body of medical men, which the war has greatly depleted. The disease has spread along the course of the Volga towards the north and west, till now it threatens Moscow and Europe generally. Expert physicians declare it to be the plague, and the symptoms which are described—"headache, accompanied by fever and swelling of the glands"—are those of the plague. The true plague, according to McCready, "is a contagious fever characterized by an eruption of carbuncles and buboes," and it is added that cases in which these glandular swellings appear are "attended with a higher grade of fever, and with profounder depression of the vital forces; headache, restlessness, chills and vertigo are commonly present," etc., etc. Morbid anatomy hitherto has added nothing to the knowledge of the disease, of which a majority of the patients die in severe epidemics, convalescence being tedious in the event of recovery. Of the treatment all that can be said is that local applications have to be made to the eruptions; the patient's strength should be supported and the most favorable hygienic conditions possible be established—the rest is with nature.

The last appearance of the plague in Europe was in 1844, and thereafter till 1858 it was not recognized as existing. Since the latter year it has been occuring at intervals in the form of scattered local epidemics in various parts of Persia and Arabia. Three years ago Mr. Netten Radcliffe called the special attention of the English society of medical officers of health to the threatening nature of these epidemics and the high probability that the disease, if it should assume an active character of diffusiveness, would penetrate not only into Europe but also to Great Britain, the seats of the disease being in close and constant communication with Russia by land and the Mediterranean ports by sea. There seems little reason to doubt that the plague has gradually assumed an increasing degree of virulence and of infectivity, and that the outbreaks in Astrachan and the adjoining provinces are links in a chain of continued progress towards the west. Less than two years ago the plague visited Resht, a Persian town at the southwest angle of the Caspian, which in 1832 was smitten by the pestilence, 20,000 of its 40,000 inhabitants falling victims in a few weeks, and the city being reduced during the panic to the condition of "a charnel-house, a city of the dead; no living creature was to be seen in it, and those who had been abandoned by their friends died of sheer want." Resht was invaded in 1877 from two Persian villages at the southeast angle of the Caspian; the plague has now stepped from the southwest up to Astrachan, at the northwest corner.

The opinion of a recent English writer was that it was by no means unlikely that the contagion would overstep the barriers erected by the Russian authorities. It is too subtle and the possibilities of evading quarantine are too numerous to allow much to be hoped for from official precautions, and even the cordons of troops drawn around the infected districts to stop fugitives have every prospect of becoming fresh centers from which the disease may be distributed. An absolute and complete quarantine, which would certainly arrest the plague, is hardly to be established, especially in these times of the increased complexity of human intercourse. Still, though the disease is as formidable as it was two centuries ago, when it last visited England, it is confidently asserted that the provisions of the British sanitary laws and the powers of the local authorities to deal with epidemics would be found sufficient to confine and localize any cases that might occur and render them merely pathological curiosities. London at the time of the great plague was inconceivably filthy, and there was no organization for the isolation of sufferers from infectious maladies and for the prompt suppression of epidemics.

The plagues recorded in history are almost numberless, and in many instances their ravishes, though truthfully set down, seem incredible. Before the great plague of 542 many disastrous epidemics had been noticed. The first general plague which visited all parts of the then known world broke out in 767 B. C. In 534 B. C. Carthage was so sorely smitten that women sacrificed their children to appease the angry deities; in 461 there died at Rome and its environs 100,000 people. Thucydides has graphically depicted the plague which visited Athens B. C. 430, laying waste also Egypt and Ethiopia, Pliny records a pestilence in the Archipelago, Egypt and Syria in 188 B. C., which swept off 2,000 persons a day during its continuance. Rome thereafter was repeatedly scourged. A. D. 80 10,000 persons are said to have died daily during the pestilence; another plague swept through the empire in 167–9; still another in 189, while between 250 and 265 many towns were depopulated and many provinces ravaged, the daily mortality at the capital being 5,000. The great plague of 542–5 began in Egypt and Asia Minor, swept over Syria, Persia and India, laid waste the north of Africa and in Europe derastated Constantinople and the Byzantine empire, Italy and France. It began at Alexandria, whose inhabitants, according to Paulus Diaconus, "brought this terrible judgment upon themselves and their innocent neighbors" by their reckless gluttony, bringing on "yearly fevers and dangerous indigestions." In 542 Alexandria is said to have lost 500,000 of her people by this scourge, and for miles around the city the fields were covered with unburied corpses. For three months from 5,000 to 10,000 deaths occurred daily at Constantinople; whole provinces were abandoned and cities died out to remain vacant for many years. From 75,000,000 to 120,000,000 of victims are said to have perished in the three continents. But though Egypt, Syria and Persia were scourged Arabia and the Caucasus escaped; and while northern Italy suffered severely, but a few seaports in Albania, Morocco and Sicily were affected. Just two centuries later Byzantium and the neighboring coasts were sorely visited, but the next great general pestilence was that at the middle of the fourteenth century. According to the Chinese, the pestilence broke out there about 1333, following great earthquakes and floods with their usual attendants, failure of crops and famine. Ere it reached Europe this pestilence is said to have destroyed 13,000,000 people in China and nearly twice as many in eastern Asia and northern Africa. It visited every part of Europe, from Spain and Italy to Scotland and Russia. This was the terrible "black death." Boccaccio's "Decameron" recalls its ravages in Florence in 1348. Half the population of Italy are said to have died of it. In London, there were 200 burials daily in the Charter house yard. The Jews were massacred by wholesale, the popular rage turning on them as the supposed authors of the pestilence. No accusation was too monstrous to be believed of them. They were charged with poisoning the streams and wells, and many of them even slew themselves to escape the hideous tortures prepared for them. Bands of Flagellants and other fanatics went from town to town, lashing and torturing themselves to expiate the sins of the people, and spreading the infection. The terror-stricken wealthy enriched the monasteries with offerings of gold, which they were obliged to cast over the walls and through the locked gates. People went to sea to escape the pestilence, and ships filled with the dead and the dying were cast upon distant strands, there to communicate the contagion. Men took refuge in forests and caves, only to find death there awaiting them. In the epidemic of 1373-5 four million people are said to have died in the Byzantine empire, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and northern Spain, but as the earlier scourge had spared the Mohammedan countries, where the inhabitants were more temperate and cleanly, so it was observed that this pestilence respected the monasteries of the stricter order and spared the frugal peasants dwelling in the open fields of Calabria and Sicily. In 1611 nearly a quarter of a million of people died of the plague at Constantinople, and in 1656 a Sardinian transport laden with troops carried the disease to the fertile regions of Naples, where in six months 400,000 of the inhabitants were swept away. A ship from the Levant brought the plague to Marseilles in 1720, when 52,000 of the 75,000 residents perished in five weeks, among them the heroic Bishop Belzunce, who had received at Paris this message from the stricken city: "We are dying; come home and die with us;" and paying a courtly compliment to the grand dame he was visiting, the brave bishop bade her au revoir, and in an hour was posting southward, day and night, to comfort his people and—to die. It is not pleasant to have to say that the people of Marseilles threatened a riot a few weeks ago when it was proposed to pay honor to his statue. Yet, though 70 per cent. of the population died, in the suburb of the Catalans, inhabited by abstentious Spaniards, only 200 out of 6,000 perished. The later plagues in Europe and the Orient were those of 1760, in Syria, which was very malignant; of 1771-2, in Moscow; of 1773, in Persia, when 80,000 souls died at Bassora; of 1792, in Egypt, 800,000 deaths; of 1799, in the north of Africa, when 3,000 persons are said to have perished daily in Barbary; of 1804-5, in the south of Spain, and of 1815-16, at Naples.

Before 1665 the plague, according to Sydenham, visited England about once in a generation. In 1430 the living in Britain, tradition tells us, were not able to bury the dead, and several pestilences are recorded previous to that of 1111, which extended to cattle and fowls. The plague drove Henry II. from Ireland in 1172, and swept away a prodigious number of the starving and shelterless Irish in 1204. London was visited again in 1348, 1362 and 1367—the year of the "black death"—and Ireland was scourged in 1370 and 1383. In 1407 London lost 30,000 residents; in 1466 and 1470 a pestilence, following a time of sore famine, ravaged Ireland and Dublin terribly. Next year the pest visited Oxford, and in 1478 destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen years preceding. In 1499-1500 the plague drove Henry VII. and his court over to Calais. Leaving out of the list the five epidemics of the strange and fearful "sweating sickness" (which was mortal in three hours,) between 1485 and 1551, we notice the visit of the plague to Limerick in 1522 and to London in 1603-4, when 30,578 people died, and again in 1625, when 35,417 persons perished. With the great plague of 1664-5 most readers are familiar through the story of De Foe, which, as most of them doubtiess also know, is not the tale of an eye witness. In this visitation 68,596 persons died; fires were kept burning day and night to purify the air, and it was thought that the infection was never effectually destroyed till the great fire of 1666.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

A Miscellaneous Batch Spirited Away—Arrest of the Party.

A few days since, the police of Atlanta made a haul and captured about two hundred dollars' worth of stolen property. The goods were stolen and recovered in the following manner: For the past month the residence of Mr. Wm. Rich, on Forsyth street, has been closed up as the family was absent from the city. Every day or so Mr. Rich discovered, upon going to his house, that some of the contents were missing. He used every imaginable effort to find out who was making away with his goods. All of his attempts to catch the thieves proved futile, and a few days since he discovered that there had been stolen from his residence in a short period of time a quantity of carpets, chairs, silver-ware and various other articles of household furniture. On Wednesday last, while standing in the doorway of his place of business, he saw a wagon pass by loaded with furniture and recognized, among other things in the load, some of his chairs. Upon making inquiry, he found that the person who had them had purchased the property of Alexander Watkins, colored, who is known to many of the members of the police force as one of the most notorious thieves in the city. Mr. Rich at once imparted his information to Captain Connolly, who, together with Captain Flynn and Officers Owens, Lyons and Starnes, set themselves to work to arrest Watkins and recover the property belonging to Mr. Rich. Watkins was found by Captain Connolly near the passenger depot and escorted to the station-house, where comfortable and secure quarters were furnished him.

All of the property which had been stolen from the residence was recaptured. Watkins had sold it to various citizens all over the city, representing that he had the authority of the owner of the property to act as an agent. Yesterday Watkins was carried before Justice Tanner, who committed him to jail in default of bail for his appearance at the superior court upon a charge of burglary.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Departure from Atlanta.

Yesterday morning General Sherman, accompanied by General Van Vliet, General Augur, Colonel Tourtellotte and Colonel Warner, called on Governor Colquitt at the capitol. They were very cordially received and General Sherman had a most satisfactory interview with the governor. There was a cordiality between them which seems to mark the two men. While at the capitol General Sherman and staff were introduced to all the state house officers. The party were shown through the entire building, inspecting the halls, offices, etc. After the round was completed, the governor and the other gentlemen at the capitol bade the general and his staff good-by. The military party then went across the street and took a thorough view of the custom house. Its architecture and completeness in all respects were highly admired. The party then returned to the Kimball house, where they received several calls during the morning. They took an early dinner and left on the Central train at two o'clock for Savannah. After a stay of two days there, they will go to Florida, and thence to Mobile and New Orleans. General Sherman says he enjoyed his stay in Atlanta very much indeed, and hopes ere long to come here again.

Ingalls Re-elected.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TOPEKA, ARK., February 1.—Senator Ingalls was re-elected United States senator.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

THE BULLET'S WHIZZ YESTERDAY.

Sam. Hill Finds Mr. John Simmons in the National Hotel and Shoots Him—No Hope of Recovery—The Statement of Sam. Hill in Which He Introduces His Wife.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a loud report was heard in the bar-room of the National hotel, which fronts Peachtree street, just above the railroad. In five minutes a large crowd assembled around the entrance to the bar and crowded in, urged by that wild curiosity which men display on all occasions, especially when anything terrible has happened. It was soon reported to the crowd outside that a man had been shot, and lay bleeding on the floor of the bar-room. This news flew like wild fire and was all over the city in a few minutes. The police had difficulty in restraining the rush on the door of the bar-room. At last the doors were shut and locked and everybody kept out, except the physicians and a few gentlemen who assisted them. In all such affairs it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a full and clear statement of the circumstances, and the reporter experienced great inconvenience in his efforts to get at the bottom of this unfortunate affair. A thousand wild rumors floated on every breeze, and nearly every man on the streets had some new circumstance to relate or some question to ask. The general rumor at length settled into the following statement: Mr. Sam. Hill and Mr. John R. Simmons met in the bar-room, and almost immediately after the meeting, Mr. Hill shot Mr. Simmons, inflicting a fatal wound in the head. True, general rumor also stated that Mr. Hill's wife was connected with the affair, and that some wrong to her was the cause of his action in the premises. The reporter, after the excitement had somewhat subsided, interviewed the parties who supposably knew best about the affair. Mr. Ed. Shivers, the bar-keeper at the hotel, was asked for a statement of the facts in the case, as he saw them, but he seemed very reluctant to talk on the subject, saying that the matter would be finally sifted anyway and he wanted to be connected with it as little as possible. He stated a few things, however, which are important, as he was just behind the bar when the shooting occurred in front of it. He says:

"John Simmons was standing in front of the bar taking a drink. He had just come out of the barber shop. While he was at the bar Sam. Hill entered. On seeing him Simmons acted as if he was afraid of him and put his hand in his pants pocket. As soon as he did this Hill drew a pistol and fired once. Simmons staggered and fell, and I said to Hill: 'Sam, don't shoot him again.' He put up his pistol and said he would not." This was the substance of Mr. Shivers's remarks, though he went on to say that he thought Mr. Hill had been treated badly. As to the probable cause of the shooting, he said he knew nothing positive. The reporter next saw a negro named William B. Patterson, who says he saw all the difficulty in the bar-room. Said he: "I saw Mr. Simmons come out of the barber shop into the bar-room as I went in the front door of the bar-room. I was going in because I thought I saw Mr. Little in there and wanted to talk to him. Mr. Simmons went to the bar and called for a drink of whisky, which Mr. Shivers gave him. When he was through drinking he put his hand in his pocket and took out some money. As he was paying for the drink a man was standing about five feet from him at the bar. This man said: 'Damn you,' and drew a pistol; as he did so Simmons turned and looked at him. The man then fired and Simmons fell. Mr. Shivers said, 'Sam, what did you shoot him for?' The man then started out of the bar-room and went out on the street. I followed him and hallooed, 'There's the man that did the shooting.' He turned as if he was going to shoot me, and I ran back into the bar-room."

The negro Patterson stated some other facts, but no more that are material to the case. His evidence in all the main points was corroborated by a negro named Bob Lee, who stays in the National hotel barber shop. Soon after the shooting occurred Mr. Hill gave himself up to Policeman Goodson, and was taken to the station-house. The reporter called on him there soon after he was put in a cell. On approaching the bars we saw a man rather below the medium size, with brown hair and eyes and a reddish brown mustache. On being informed that the purpose of the visit was to hear his side of the case, Mr. Hill said he would willing give it. He then talked freely, giving the following as his version of the affair:

MR. HILL'S STATEMENT.

The prisoner evidently spoke under strong emotion, but his language was good and he put his statements in a clear, forcible manner. Said he: "I have been wronged, wronged deeper than I can tell you. I have been off and on in Atlanta several years. I have tried several kinds of business here and failed. I have few friends here and many people that are down on me. I have been wronged. I married a girl here—a noble woman. Everybody who saw her loved her. Even negroes loved her, and the dogs used to love her. I know that she loved me devotedly. I have come from New York here just to see her. I have come from Kansas City to see her. Last fall, while I was away, I was wronged—wronged deeper than if a man had shot me, and left me to linger out my life in pain. Men who have not wives cannot feel how I was wronged, but a man with a mother and a sister ought to be able to appreciate it. While I was gone a man went to see my wife, and got into her confidence by representing himself as my dear friend. I came back to Atlanta and sold pools on the city elections. One night just after this election I was up town, when a friend came to me and told me I had better go out home, as some one had gone there and told my wife that I was coming home to kill her. I hastened out to my home at 260 east Hunter street, and found on the door a note saying:

"My dear husband, good bye. I call you by that name for the last time. I am gone."

"It was signed by my wife, and I believed that a man came in a carriage and took her away. The night before this happened she woke me and cried like a child, saying that she loved me better than anybody in the world. I knew there was something the matter, but I never once suspected the truth. I love my wife now as truly as a man can. I am honorably married to her and I truly love her."

"Where is she?" asked the reporter.

"That is my business. She is out of the city. I cannot tell you how I have suffered in this matter."

"Have you anything to say about the affair this afternoon?"

"Only this: I was coming out of the billiard-room when I heard some one call me in the bar-room and I went there. I saw a man who, on my approach, put his hand behind him and evidently prepared to attack me. I did as any man would have done. I defended myself. If a man don't defend himself, who is going to do it? I am responsible for what I have done, and my reasons will come out."

"Was the man you saw in the bar-room the man who wronged you?"

"I never saw him before in my life, but from the description I have heard, I think it was the same man. I acted, however, as any man would have done—in self-defense. As soon as I left the bar-room I sought an officer and gave myself up to him."

This is Mr. Hill's statement of the affair.

Mr. Simmons's friends give a version of the affair very materially different. They say that after Simmons was shot, and was lying on the floor when he could hardly speak for the blood in his mouth, his brother, Mr. Mote Simmons, of the firm of Simmons & Hunt, came to him and the wounded man said in gasps, "He shot me for nothing." It is also denied that Mr. Simmons ever had anything to do with the wife of Mr. Hill. There are certain reports about her which we will not publish, but which will, of course, come out in evidence when the case comes to trial.

After the shooting occurred the bar-room was at once crowded with eager spectators. The wounded man lay in his blood on the floor. Dr. Knott was called to attend him. He found that the ball had entered the upper lip and ranged through the teeth upward to the brain. It was impossible accurately to determine its direction or the extent to which it penetrated. At 4 o'clock the wounded man was moved to the room of his friend, Mr. Al. Green, over Phillips & Crews' store. He became unconscious soon after he was shot, and at 1 o'clock this morning, he lay in a stupor from which there is no chance that he will ever recover. He will probably be dead ere these lines are read. The case is one of the most unfortunate we have ever chronicled. Mr. Simmons is a young man who has many warm friends here. He is about twenty-two years old and is a member of the Atlanta Cadets. He is the proprietor of a drug store on Marietta street, near the cotton factory.

Mr. Hill is well known here and also numbers many friends. He was once in the ice business on Peachtree street. He has employed Colonel Wm. Bray and Mr. W. T. Moyers to conduct his defense in this case.

When it was first reported that John Simmons was shot many supposed it was Mr. John F. Simmons, the Broad street merchant. His appearance on the streets in usual health and vigor surprised many of his friends while the excitement was at its height.

It is but proper to state that the friends of the wounded man say he did not have a pistol when he was shot, while the friends of Mr. Hill assert that he was armed. It will require a full investigation to get at the true facts in the case.

THE CRACK OF THE WHIP.

The Uncle of Ollie Gunnell Pays his Compliments to Winant, her Abductor.

Atlanta has had another cowhiding sensation. This time it occurred at the entrance of Mr. John T. Hagan's store on Whitehall street. The affair took place shortly after dark on the evening of Thursday last. At that hour Mr. Tom Wright cowhided Mr. William Winant in the presence of about a dozen persons who were standing on the sidewalk and in the store at the time of the affair. Mr. Hagan says: "I was in the back part of the store hunting up a lamp chimney for a customer. While there I heard the whizzing of a whip as it cut through the air, and I knew from the sound that some one was getting cowhided. The blows fell thick and fast. I really do not know how the party who applied the whip could work his arm as fast as the blows came. As soon as I heard the first two or three blows struck with the whip, I ran to the door and found that Mr. Wright had cowhided Mr. Winant. The affair was then all over. I do not know how many times the whip was applied. Mr. Winant had several long wounds made upon his face from the whip. A few moments after I got to the door Mr. Wright left in the direction of Peters street."

A negro, who says he was standing near the entrance to the store, informed a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday that what he saw occurred in this way: Mr. Winant came up to Whitehall street, and as he started to enter Mr. Hagan's store Mr. Wright ran up and, catching hold of him with one hand, commenced to use a whip with the other upon Mr. Winant's face and head. After a few blows had been made, Mr. Wright turned Mr. Winant loose and continued to ply the strokes of the cowhide upon his enemy's face with renewed vigor. As he loosened his grasp on Mr. Winant he stepped back a few paces and was followed by Mr. Winant. Hearing some one approaching from the other side of the street, and a crowd collecting, the negro says Mr. Wright stopped applying the whip and started off down Whitehall street in the direction of Peters street.

Captain Nat. West, of the police force, says that he was a short distance from the scene of the cowhiding when it took place. He says that he did not see any of it, but heard the whip whistling as it came down through the air, and heard the whip as it struck the man.

Captain West says that when he reached the spot where the difficulty occurred he found out what had been the matter. The parties to the affair having gone off, he went in search of Mr. Wright, whom he learned had done the cowhiding, and found him at his residence on Peters street eating supper. He obliged Mr. Wright by waiting for him until he had finished his supper, and then took him to the station-house, when a case was made against him for disorderly conduct. He was served with a copy to appear before the recorder in the morning, and was then dismissed from custody. Captain West says that when he arrested Mr. Wright he admitted having cowhided Mr. Winant, and says that his action was justifiable for reasons already known to the public. Mr. Wright is an uncle of Miss Ollie Gunnell, whom it is claimed by him was enticed away from home by Mr. Winant and his wife.

Yesterday morning the charge of disorderly conduct was dismissed in the recorder's court and a state case made against Mr. Wright at the instance of Mr. Winant. A bond was promply given, and the defendant was ordered to appear before Justice Tanner at three o'clock in the afternoon. We learn that it is claimed by the prosecutor that Mr. Wright drew a pistol. His friends, however, say that he had no pistol, and that what he drew from behind him was his cowhide. The weapon used we have not seen, but those who have seen it say that it is perfectly new, as though it had just been bought, and that it is of the most improved pattern, with a cracker on the end of it. The affair, it is said, grew out of the recent charges made by Mrs. Annie Gunnell, who is a sister of Mr. Wright, and against Wm. Winant and his wife, charging them with having kidnapped her daughter.

The particulars of this case have already been given in full to our readers, and as every one is perfectly familiar with the details, it is unnecessary to open up the matter again. The sensation was the cause of much comment yesterday on the public streets, and especially on Whitehall, where the cowhiding occurred. At the appointed hour the case was called by Justice Tanner. Mr. H. C. Glenn appeared for the prosecutor and Mr. J. M. McAfee appeared in behalf of the defendant. The defense waived a preliminary examination and gave a bond of $200 for his appearance in the city court.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Memphis is fifty-one years old.

—Page county, Virginia, has forty-three distilleries.

—The new cotton-exchange building in Texas cost $100,000.

—Governor Roberts, of Texas, wears home-spun clothes made at home.

—Cattle are dying for want of food and water in Caldwell county, Texas.

—There are 512 post-offices in the state of South Carolina.

—Only four counties in South Carolina pay as much as one cent on the dollar.

—Texas will have twelve additional representatives in congress after 1880.

—Watauga county, North Carolina, has had fourteen snows this winter.

—Real estate has advanced in Columbus, Texas, 15 to 20 per cent.

—Only sixteen and a half miles of railroad were built in the state of South Carolina in 1878.

—Senator Jones, of Florida, was ten years a house carpenter and studied law between jobs.

—Ninety-four counties in North Carolina, and forty-nine are penetrated by railway lines in operation.

—There are 37,000 volumes in the library of the university of Virginia, at Charlottesville.

—There are twenty-one ladies candidates before the legislature of Tennessee for state librarian.

—A North American tiger, weighing 39 pounds, was captured in Richmond county, North Carolina, a few days ago.

—Over seventy thousand bushels of corn have been carried to Chattanooga within the past month.

—The marshal of Meridian, Mississippi, has some fourteen tramps working the streets for fourteen days.

—The Nashville American calls upon the Tennessee legislature to do away with public executions.

—The Key West Key states that within a half hour's sail from the wharf, a few small boats, in two days, secured $10,000 worth of sponge.

—A petition is circulating in Tennessee which will be presented to the legislature protesting against the working of convicts outside of the penitentiary walls.

—In Texas, with a democratic majority of 112,000, there are five negroes in the legislature. In all the northern legislatures combined there is not, or never will be that number.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE **1879.**

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches pacing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its presen standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

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THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Z. CHANDLER and Belknap would make a nice team.

WHAT an example to American office-holders is the resignation of Marshal MacMahon!

IF Bill Chandler's theory is correct, the editor of the Washington Post is not acquainted with Zachariah.

IT is to be hoped that Mr. Hayes will issue an imperative order to Schurz to cease his Indian massacres until after Fat Tuesday.

THE country is getting fatigued with John Sherman's secret service bureau. Congress ought to take the concern in hand.

MR. WHITELAW REID has evidently forgotten the decision of the supreme court to the effect that citizens of the United States are, primarily, citizens of a state. This is a very important matter.

BRADY, who was prominent among the thieves that stole the cipher dispatches, said he wanted to keep some of them as a "memento." "Memento" is a good word. It ought to be put in pickle along with Brady.

STANLEY MATTHEWS has never yet explained his remarkable correspondence with Jim Anderson. He ought to get Mrs. Jenks to take the stand in his behalf. He is certainly as able to pay her as John Sherman.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the doctrine of state rights, says: "Then the south must still believe "what it did before the war." Well, did you expect to conquer our convictions as well as our armies? Truly, Sir Hugh, wert thou ambitious!

THERE is no political news of any great interest this morning, except the reiterations of the organs that the republicans who have fallen into the clutches of the Potter committee are all innocent men—truly good men, in fact. Mr. Potter ought to be very careful how he deals with the reputation of these saintly men.

THE occasional spats between Blaine and Edmunds—or, rather, the attempts of Blaine to dull the keen, cold edge of the sarcastic thrusts with which the Vermont senator occasionally stabs him—must go to make up an interesting spectacle to those who most do congregate in the galleries of the senate chamber. In the house, Blaine raged around like an untamed lion, and gave his gush to the sickly air with the vehemence of a hack-driver; but in the senate he is under very galling restraints, not the least of which is his knowledge that Edmunds is liable to rise at any moment and impale him upon a point of satirical logic.

"ANY one who knows Z. Chandler," remarked Bill, in his testimony before the Potter committee the other day, "knows he never made any "appointment in his department either "for money or consideration of any "kind." We are glad Bill said this, because it puts our suspicions on a firm foundation. We are happy to say that we do not know Z. Chandler, and consequently we know that Bill will not feel mortified if we allow our views as to his brother's honesty and dishonesty to run loose in the pasture until we get more familiar with the distinguished subject of this brief sketch.

SENATOR-ELECT JONAS, of Louisiana, certainly belongs to the great army of the unknown. We do not claim to know much about his career, but what little we do know is favorable. He is a member of the present state senate, and from the outset of the long race for the nomination he has had the support of a respectable number of his associate members. Between him and Senator Eustis there have long been strong ties of personal friendship that political rivalry could not disturb. Mr. Jonas's nomination was effected by an union of his friends with those of Mr. Eustis. When the latter found that he could not be his own successor, he put in his best friend. Perhaps the man who feels this result the keenest is Mr. Duncan F. Kenner. He is nearly seventy years of age, and has long been identified wiih the history of Louisiana. In all but the latest ballots he was Mr. Eustis's chief opponent.

TYNER's explanation of the telegrams that passed between him and Zach. Chandler is ridiculous, according to his own showing. He says they were in cipher, and that the term "Indian agent" was intended to represent $5,000, so as to avoid openly alluding to money in his telegrams. If this be true, why is it that Mr. Tyner, in another dispatch of the same series, telegraphed Chandler to put the sum resulting from Indian agencies to the credit of certain parties? And if the money was to be legitimately raised and legitimately used, why did he go to the trouble of concealing the transaction under a cipher? Why did he exhibit such a nervous desire to avoid the use of the word "money" in the first instance, and used it in the second? Furthermore, why was he so anxious to have the original telegrams and the copies returned to him? If Tyner is not a raving idiot, he must see that he has fallen into a trap of his own setting. The organs may clamor, but it is certain that the Potter committee have put Z. Chandler and his coparcener, Tyner, upon the track.

The Potter Committee Embarrassed.

The organs that were so clamorous for the Potter committee to undertake the cipher hunt now complain that the investigation has taken the wrong direction. So it would seem. The committee, according to the stalwarts, ought to look for democratic frauds alone, and if they chance to discover any republican crookedness, it is their duty to cover it up. We are very sorry for the organs, but they will perceive, if they look over the ground carefully, that no matter in what direction they pursue the investigation the committee invariably run against evidences of republicanrascality, and sometimes against the rascals themselves. If they call a republican witness, ten to one he does not begin his testimony by coolly informing the committee that he is a professional perjurer. If they endeavor to find the man who stole the ciphers, they are confronted by a half-dozen smiling persons anxious to acknowledge under oath that they participated in the theft; and, beyond that, they find Z. Chandler and a fellow named Tyner buying and selling offices in the department of which Chandler himself was the head. If they follow up the democratic ciphers, they find at the other end republican members of the Florida returning board offering themselves for sale. The organs ought to take all these little matters into consideration. We are fain to believe that the democratic members of the committee are doing the best they can under the circumstances. So much republican fraud and so many republican knaves are naturally embarrassing to honest men. Meantime, we trust the organs will have a little patience.

The Zulu War.

England has gone to war with the Zulu king, Cetemayo, who is by far the most powerful and the most dangerous of the native rulers in south Africa. The grievances of the Zulus grow out of the encroachments of the British, the annexation of the Transvaal last year, making the Zulu king the declared enemy, not only of the British, but of the Portuguese, who occupy the east coast north of the Cape colonies. Cetemayo made, not long ago, a raid on the Portuguese possessions near Delagoa bay; but instead of defeating his men in battle, a bribe was tendered which was accepted. This doubtless has something to do with the present defiant attitude of the Zulus toward the British. At any rate, the whole region back of the European settlements is in a ferment, and Lord Chelmsford, the commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces in south Africa, considers that he has a good-sized job on his hands. He puts the actual fighting strength of the Zulus at a little over 40,000 men. The figures would be considerably larger if he had included seven regiments of men over 60 years; but these he omits on the ground that they are necessarily inefficient for warlike purposes. It appears that the entire male population of Zululand passes through the army. From time to time all youths who have reached 14 or 15 years of age are formed into regiments, and placed in a military camp or kraal. Subsequently, regiments of older men are mixed with these young soldiers in order to give them the benefit of their experience. No soldier is allowed to marry till he is 40, and the married soldiers are formed into separate regiments. Out of 33 regiments, 10 consist of married and 15 of unmarried soldiers. The former are distinguished by their shaven heads, on which only a circlet of hair is allowed to grow, while the unmarried regiments are expected to wear their hair in the ordinary manner. Chelmsford's strength consists of 3,000 white and 12,000 native troops. He demands, however, entire submission on the part of the Zulu king as to the disputed boundaries, the surrender of certain parties now within his territory, the disbandment of his army, the reception of English missionaries, and of an English resident at his court before whom and the king all disputes with Europeans are to be heard. Cetemayo refuses to consider these demands, and a war has begun that is regarded with a great deal of anxiety in political and military circles—a war that must go on to the bitter end, but which will doubtless result, after a considerable expenditure of life and treasure, in making the English supreme throughout south Africa.

The Democracy and the War Claims.

It seems certain that there is to be trouble in the republican camp when the discussion of loyal claims begins in earnest. The signs of it are cropping out even now in various quarters, and before many weeks the intellectual furnaces that furnish steam for the organs will be in full blast; for it must be said in behalf of some of the stalwarts that they have not yet learned the suppleness that characterizes the opinions of the New York Tribune and other publications that amble along in the direction of thrift. They believe it was right that the treasury should have been robbed of three hundred millions of dollars to pay loyal claims from the south, and they are anxious that the robbery should go on; so that it is not at all improbable that we shall shortly be the amused but disinterested spectators of quite a family riot between those who are straining their intellects to connect the southern democrats with loyal claimants on the one hand, and those who believe that it is the duty of the republican party to continue robbing the people for the purpose of paying loyal claimants on the other.

Prominent among the republican papers—and one of the ablest—that stand by the party policy which John Sherman made the basis of one of his campaigns in Ohio—is the Buffalo Express. Breaking ground upon this important question, the Express flies in the face of the too hilarious Tribune, and says that "the "loyalty test is as proper to-day as it ever "was, and though rebels have sometimes "evaded it, no one doubts that it has been "of supreme importance in determining "the government's obligations." Recurring to the subject in another article, our Buffalo contemporary remarks that "millions "have been paid to claimants who came "up from the south with ostentatious as"sertions and voluminous proofs of loyal"ty," and then quietly adds: "A vast "majority of these millions have been "paid because of manufactured and un"truthful evidence." We do not feel inclined to dispute the assertions of the Express, for the reason that they give a neatly-turned handle to the arguments THE CONSTITUTION has used in opposing the payment of war-claims of any character. If we have no interest in the payment of loyal claims from the south, certainly we have none in the payment of bogus claims. In our opinion they are all bogus. There are not one thousand men who resided in the south during the war who did not, in some shape or other, give aid and comfort to the confederate cause; and if that cause had been successful, not one man of all those who have presented claims from this section would have neglected to plume himself upon his loyalty and devotion to the confederate government.

Mr. Hill is undoubtedly right in this matter, and, although he has merely given voice to the sentiments of the southern democracy, he chose a most opportune time and gave them peculiar force and emphasis. The southern democracy is not interested in the payment of loyal claims, and the southern democrat who votes for them simply misrepresents the views and wishes of his constituents. The policy is purely republican, and it has resulted in robbing the people of millions of dollars. The democratic policy is to prevent the payment of war-claims, whether they come from the north or from the south.

John Chinaman Before Congress.

The demagogism that precedes a presidential struggle finds an ample illustration in the bill that the house passed on Tuesday to limit Chinese immigration. It provides that no master of a vessel shall take on board, at any foreign port or place, in any one voyage, more than fifteen Chinese passengers, with the intent to bring them within the United States, and that no greater number shall be brought within the United States. The violation of this act is made a misdemeanor, which shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, and may also be punished by imprisonment for six months. The master of any vessel bringing Chinese passengers is required to make and deliver to the collector, on entry, a separate sworn list of all such passengers, just as he does in regard to the manifest of the cargo, and under like penalties for neglect or refusal. The penalties are made a lien on the vessel, and the act is to take effect from July 1, 1879.

The demagogical character of the bill plainly appears when it is remembered that the Burlingame treaty, which is in full force, expressly declares that "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, indemnities and exemptions, in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." The house bill violates in an equally violent manner other provisions of the treaty. The claim that treaties, which the constitution declares shall be the supreme law of the land, can be lawfully violated by an act of congress, does not possess the requisite thickness to come safely out of a test in the supreme court. The truth is, the bill was put through as a political measure. The democrats and republicans of California fought to see which should be able to stand before the people of that state as the champions of the bill. It was carried by a vote of 155 to 72. Fifteen democrats voted against it, including Messrs. Candler, Harris and Stephens. The balance of the negative vote consists of republicans. Messrs. Bell, Blount, Cook, Felton and Smith voted for the bill, and the balance of the affirmative vote is largely democratic. As the matter stands, the democrats have the advantage in the California canvass, but the republican senators have yet a chance to amend and manipulate the bill.

The whole business is not very creditable to the country. The mere proposition by one branch of congress to violate the terms of a solemn treaty is an insult to the newly arrived Chinese embassy, and altogether a ridiculous piece of buncombe. The republicans should be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of such legislation. The bill is probably harmless, as it may fall between the two houses. If it were otherwise, China could retaliate in a way that would make this attempt at political capital in California a very serious matter to those who are engaged in extending the trade of the country in the eastern nations. Both branches of the present congress had, in fact, requested the president to open diplomatic correspondence "with a view of securing a change or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties, which permit unlimited immigration of Chinese to the United States;" and before the result of that resolution had been made public, the house treats this treaty as without binding effect! The less we have of such legislation, the better; and the fewer of such bills the house passes, the better for the democratic party in 1880.

Colored Bulldozers.

From all accounts, Mr. Teller and his senatorial smellers have struck a rich vein in their investigations in South Carolina. They have succeeded in unearthing what to them must be a political curiosity, though the specimens they have brought to the surface have been known in the south ever since manhood suffrage gave tone and vigor to our politics. They have discovered the colored bulldozer. They have traced him to his native wilds and through the testimony of witnesses of his own kith and kidney have been made familiar with the nature and extent of his ferocious pranks and the fiery and untamable character of his patriotic disposition. We can imagine the look of mild wonder which, like molasses on a warm dinner-plate, spread over the intellectual countenance of the amiable Mr. Teller, when he was first brought face to face with this most potent factor in republican politics; and we can even go so far as to picture to ourselves the sarcastic smile that crept slowly from its hiding-place among Jim Redpath's scraggy teeth, as this able patriot learned that there are bulldozers and bulldozers, as the French would say. It may be that, in writing out the majority report of the committee, Jim may be liberal enough with those who have hired him to do dirty work to omit all allusion to the discovery of the Teller committee, but we daresay the fact will be brought to the attention of the public through some honester and more influential medium.

The colored bulldozers have long been recognized by the people of the south as extremely potential factors in controlling the negro vote. They were at the height of their influence when the grip-sack of the adventurer was the emblem of republicanism in the south, and even in Georgia they carried things with a high hand. A colored man who refused to join the loyal leagues was made the victim of all sorts of taunts and insults, and if he was courageous enough to openly vote the democratic ticket, which, in those days, was rarely the case, he ran the risk of assault and assassination. Frequently, democratic negroes were visited at their homes in the night-time by loyal league committees, taken from their beds and given the lash, while in other instances they were waylaid and deliberately murdered. As a matter of course, all these outrages were placed by the republicans to the credit of the ku-klux, and we have no doubt the people of the north implicitly believed the stories. And no wonder. There were the outrages and there were the supposed race prejudices the carpet-baggers flattered themselves they had aroused. Given, the motive, argued the radicals, and you have its result—and thus the outrage mill went on from year to year, grinding out its horrible lies and poisoning the northern mind with its infamous slanders. Knowing nothing of the negro, his character or his tendencies, the people of the north, as a matter of course, could not be made to believe that the colored man, in the days of his early partisanship, was a natural born bulldozer, cruel and implacable in his fanaticism, and quick to take the cue from the white thieves and incendiaries who, in those days, were his political preceptors. We presume there is not a prominent democrat in Georgia who has not been approached scores of times by colored men and informed that they would gladly vote the democratic ticket if they could be assured of their personal safety, but in the early days of reconstruction the democrats could give them no such assurances, and they went their several ways, unable to vote as their common sense dictated. The situation gradually improved, however, and when the democrats took possession of the state government, everything was changed. The mass of the negroes could vote as they pleased, and they showed their appreciation of this fact by aiding to give Governor Colquitt a majority of more than eighty thousand votes. So much for the colored bulldozers in Georgia.

As we said in the outset, the talented smelling committee, headed by Jim Redpath and the innocuous Mr. Teller (who is probably able by this time to tell a common ku-klux from an average Colorado beetle), seem to have fallen quite unawares into a regular nest of negro bulldozers in South Carolina, where the benign sway of democracy has not yet had time to make an impression upon the colored politician. The committee have learned, first and foremost, that Smalls, a negro of notoriously bad character, had made incendiary threats in public, in consequence of which he was politely informed that should there be any trouble or blood shed on election day, he would be held responsible therefor. Thereupon Smalls, who could not recall his incendiary harangues, thought it prudent to retire from the scene of his political labors. Jack Epps, a colored preacher, told the committee he did not vote at the election, and for that reason the colored people would not go to hear him preach. He had been insulted and abused in a most violent manner by the deacons and other prominent members of his church. The negroes at one precinct armed themselves and waylaid the managers of the election who had the ballot-box in charge, and vowed the votes should not be counted. The managers prudently chose another route. In Richland county, John Lee, a colored democrat, was told by the republicans that he ought to be hung and his wife burned. Similar threats were used to other colored men, and in some instances the red shirts worn by negro democrats were torn off. Mr. Teller and his smellers were also told that Andrew Johnson, a colored democrat, had been beaten, and his children assaulted and driven from school. James Minus, colored, had been shot in the face and his head broken by colored bulldozers because he had the temerity to vote the democratic ticket. And then, as if to crown it all, it was in evidence that E. W. Mackey, republican candidate for congress, had ten thousand republican tissue ballots printed to be used in the recent election.

Upon the whole, the smellers, appointed under Mr. Blaine's resolution, are doing very well. If they will only base their report upon the evidence given by both sides, we are quite willing that they should investigate every election precinct in the south. Even as matters stand, we all would be glad if the evidence, as to the capers of colored bulldozers in South Carolina, could go to the country along with the testimony of suborned republican witnesses in Louisiana; for we are much mistaken if the northern mind, after the revelations made by the Potter committee, is not prepared to value the evidence of republicans in the pelican state for precisely what it is worth.

WAS the Stanley Matthews investigating committee as big a fraud as Stanley is himself?

CINCINNATI has had a thorough investigation made of the expenditure of the $18,000,000 Southern railroad fund. It is discovered that the engineering department made errors amounting to $3,500,000; that a single item of change in the interest cost Cincinnati $2,500,000; and that not one of the trustees has ever been over the entire length of road. This is all very disheartening, but such little matters as these should have been guarded against in the beginning.

The plan of leaving the stable-door wide open and then figuring up the value of the horse after he has been stolen has never been profitable in any age of the world.

WILHELMJ is taking a great many risks in visiting the sunny south. The weather is quite spring-like in this vicinity now, and the able Hungarian need not be surprised, when he arrives in Atlanta, to find that his talented j has sprouted.

THE New Orleans Picayune is forty-two years of age—older than the man who writes its brilliant editorial paragraphs.

SOME of the organs allude to this section as "the same old south," but they are mistaken. It is the new south, more powerful than ever—a new south, with increased representation and an addition to her voting population that will render her invincible in the politics of the future. We trust the picture is agreeable.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER and Tyner are the two latest republican martyrs. They are the victims of the ferocity of democratic investigators.

SITTING BULL has fifteen thousand warriors, and not a voter among them. If they can be induced to lay down their arms, Mr. Schurz and his man Hayt can keep the country with fresh massacres all through the summer.

ELI PERKINS is sending puffs of himself to the newspapers. This is a good idea. Townsend should take it up and improve upon it.

WE cannot tell whether Mr. Hayes or John Sherman made the appointments, but one thing is certain—all the thieves connected with the electoral frauds have been provided for.

THE loyal war claims will make some of the organs sick before they are through with them.

IT is a pity the Potter committee won't have time to lift the sweet-scented Bullock out of Cologne and submit him to a cross-examination. But we suppose he can lie as loud as the other fellows.

THE gleeful Chicago editors are still pulling each other's noses about Logan. It is a great pity that Lydia Thompson and her rawhide are not on hand to make the controversy interesting.

IF Private Dalzel will carefully preserve Bill Curtis's letters he may make something out of them. Bill was quite distinguished before Conkling cut his comb.

WHEN you sit down and calmly reflect over it, Jim Anderson doesn't seem to be so very much worse than Tyner and Zach. Chandler, and even St. Martin may hold up his head a little. But take the gang together and they form a most wretchedly infamous crew.

DID any of the philanthropists ever reflect that slavery originated at the north, and that but for the climate it would exist there to-day?

COLONEL S. BULL has returned to our great and good republic. He is evidently of the opinion that, if the worst comes to the worst, it will be far more comfortable and profitable to whip out O. O. Howard than to freeze in Canada.

POSTSCRIPT.

Now, where is Eugene Hale?

PRESIDENT MACMAHON didn't even leave his card.

DOESN'T Tyner want to revise his testimony?

WHAT has Ben Butler done with his son-in-law?

WHAT does Mr. Reid think of the cipher hunt as far as it has gone?

IT would seem that there are other coparceners besides Moses and his friends.

OLD man Billy Lloyd Garrison has come to the surface again.

THE Boston Post man is "All Sorts" of a fellow. He is wise enough to be bald-headed.

HENRY WATTERSON is a very sly man. He is going to Lowell to lecture to the factory girls.

SCHURZ is a sternly religious man. He compels the Indians to observe Lent all the year round.

THE organs are unanimously of the opinion that the cipher investigation was begun at the wrong end. So it appears.

SITTING BULL ought to go on the stage. He could support his entire tribe; at any rate Buffalo Bill's tribe are supported that way.

ZACH. CHANDLER probably has a very limited circle of acquaintances. His brother Bill says that those who know him know he wouldn't sell an office for money.

ONE of Sitting Bull's sons is a member of the Episcopal church. Now, if O. O. Howard wants his revenge he has only to hire a cheap assassin.

THERE ought to be a Butler for Vermont.

FROM the evidence it seems that Reno was too busy looking after his own interests as a live citizen to help Custer.

THE Boston Post says; "You can buy an "alderman in Detroit for $1,500." They are probably independent in their politics. Democrats are not for sale, and republican aldermen are on the market at the rate of five for one dollar.

UNCLE DICK THOMPSON, the Ancient Mariner of the administration, is about to fall out with Hayes because the latter won't declare war against the pope. Some one should fling Uncle Dick down and search him for a razor. He is a bad man.

IF the Potter committee hadn't developed such an awful amount of republican mendacity, we should move to put Eli Perkins on the stand to prove that John Sherman and Zachariah Chandler are good honest citizens; but as like as not Perk. would swear the other way.

IN GENERAL.

—The Jews of the world are estimated at 6,000,000.

—Spurgeon preached his 1,452d sermon last Sunday.

—Dressed rabbits sell in Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois four for a dime.

—It is said that vast numbers of Irish are emigrating to south Australia.

—Hereafter every loaf of bread sold in Cincinnati must have its weight stamped upon it.

—The next election for United States senator in New Hampshire will take place in June.

—Moody believes in mothers bringing their babies to church, and hopes it will become the fashion.

—Unless a New York pedestrian has a better record than 2:14 he is likely to be killed by Vanderbilt's fast horses.

—It is said to be indelicate to speak of the pension bill as "the claim agent's scoop."

—A man and his wife and twenty-seven of their children work in the factories at Cohoes, N. Y.

—Between Conkling, Carpenter, the two Camerons, Christiancy, Cockrell and Coke, the next senate will be half C's over.

—The wife of Speaker Randall has just attended in Washington, for the first time in her life, a large dancing party.

—Mrs. Cobb is said to be exceedingly handsome, and perhaps she ought to be acquitted and the druggist sent to prison for selling her an inferior grade of poison.

—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is described as being as youthful in appearance as he was twenty years ago. He now occupies himself with agricultural interests and the question of transportation.

—Miss Louise Pomeroy, the actress, is rapidly recovering at Shreveport, La., from the injuries received by a railroad accident. Her physician says her face will not be disfigured.

—In Boston the tramps are provided with baths and night shirts, the hire of which they must work out the next day. While in the tramp hotel the guest must neither smoke nor swear.

—The sum of $244,000 has already been raised toward a monument to Victor Emmanuel at Rome. It will be placed on the Place de Termini and take the form of a triumphal arch. Artists of all nations may compete for the honor of erecting it.

—Since the New York legislature went into its new state house a bill has been introduced to provide 127 ear-trumpets for members. They seem to find some difficulty with the acoustic properties of the building, which costs $75,000 a year to run.

—William Dougherty, a veteran democrat of Estill county, Ky., died a few weeks ago, and at his request was buried on Tilden Hill, an eminence where, in November, 1876, a salute was fired in honor of Tilden's election.

—There is nothing gaudy about the appointments of Governor Roberts's office at Austin, Texas. It is furnished with several splint-bottomed chairs, a plain table, a carpet that is burned in front of the fire-place, a cheap little washstand and a bed.

—King Louis, of Bavaria, is the most eccentric of monarchs. A few days ago he gave a dinner to Louis XIV. and his court. Fourteen courses were laid, one for the living king and the others for the dead one and his imaginary attendants.

—The anxious mothers of Washington hug their little darlings closer as they hear that old Zach. is to come back to the capital. There is a tradition among Washington mothers that Mr. Chandler, who is very broad, once sat down upon a very young baby in a dark carriage.

—Among the candidates in Texas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of congressman Schleicher are mentioned Mr. Burges of Guadalupe county, ex-Governor Stockton of DeWitt, Mr. Upson, Judge Simpson, Judge Waelder, Judge Devine, and Judge Ireland of Bexar. Ireland made the canvass against Schleicher last fall.

—The latest political theory of the English liberal clubs is that if Mr. Gladstone will consent, in the event of the liberals obtaining the majority at the next general election, Lord Granville is to be prime minister, Lord Hartington is to lead the house of commons, and Mr. Gladstone is to be chancellor of the exchequer.—Paris American Register.

—Sir Edward Thornton is dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington simply because he has been longest there. It was only at the congress of Vienna, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, that this rational system of precedence was adopted. Prior to that the question of ambassadorial precedence had been a subject of constant trouble and heart burning.

—A man can always tell exactly how tall he is by walking through a low door in the dark. Next morning he can measure the height of the door, and then measure from where it struck to the top of his head, add the two together, subtract the swearing and multiply by what o'clock it was when he got home, and the result will be his net height.

—Mr. Hayes has notified all applicants that he will make no appointment of minister to Berlin until the New York custom house appointments shall have been disposed of. This is understood to be a notification to Don Cameron to stand up to the rack and take his Hayes fodder, or give up all hopes of sending Hartranft to the German capital.

Grant's Nomination Assured.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The question was, Is it possible that Grant can be nominated for a third term? The question now is, Is it possible that his nomination next year can be defeated? Is it?

He will start with a "solid south" in his favor—that is, a solid delegation from every southern state in the republican national convention. The negroes and carpet-baggers, who constitute the republican party in the south, are all enthusiastic for Grant for as many terms as he pleases.

It only requires a majority to nominate in the republican convention. But it only requires the seventy votes of New York added to the solid vote of the south to have that majority for Grant. And everybody knows that Conkling and the "machine" will go for Grant most heartily in preference to any other candidate.

But Don Cameron and his ring own Pennsylvania, and will give the great vote of that debauched state to Grant with as much absolute certainty as the rising of the sun. Here, then, we see how the simple will of Conkling and Cameron, with the vote of the south, can secure Grant's nomination by an overwhelming majority.

And this is not all. In Illinois and Michigan, and Wisconsin and Kansas, and New Jersey the Grant machine is owned as if in fee simple by Logan, Chandler, Carpenter, Robeson & Co. Their delegations will undoubtedly all go for Grant's nomination. All the present indications point to this.

Really, it looks very much as if it were already too late to organize a respectable opposition to Grant's third nomination. It seems more probable that he will be nominated very much in the same manner and by the same crowd as in 1868 and 1872.

Inconsistent but Sound.

New York Evening Post, rep.

The opponents of Senator Hill in his own state sometimes describe him as "the Ben. Butler of the south." Certainly his inconsistent course on some questions suggests that his convictions do not trouble him much. After speaking against the swindling silver bill he voted for it. After supporting the president he turned about and assailed him in a letter which might have been written by Mrs. Jenks. Whether or not, as some of his fellow-citizens have been heard to say, his change of view on this subject was not wholly unconnected with an estimate of the probability or improbability of securing a republican nomination for vice-president, we shall not undertake to say. We are not disposed to defend Mr. Hill against the home judgment of him; but certainly he shows a clearer conception of the right and expedient course for the south than is shown by men whose fidelity to principle is better settled. Yesterday, when he joined Representatives Bragg and Potter to protect the treasury, he laid down this platform: No payment of war claims, loyal or disloyal; no more subsidies to railroad corporations; payment of every dollar of the public debt in standard money. This is a good platform for any party. It is the only platform on which any party can permanently stand.

Only Fine Talk.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

Mr. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, has made another attempt to bring himself before the public by declaring that he is opposed to the payment of any and all southern claims, and to railroad subsidies of all kinds, and that he is in favor of the honest payment of the national debt in honest money, and the restoration of the constitution and honesty in its administration. This sounds very well, but it has no particular meaning, because it expresses only the opinion of Mr. Hill. The platform on which Mr. Tilden was nominated did not favor southern claims, yet the people of that section have sent in claims for losses occasioned by the late war aggregating more than $300,000,000. Mr. Hill's constituents and his fellow-democrats in the house are not in favor of the honest payment of the national debt. They would infinitely rather see it repudiated, as their own debt was done by the suppression of the rebellion. Mr. Hill represents nobody but himself, and if his party came into power he would soon forget his fine pretense of dislike for southern claims and love for national good faith. The thinking people of this country cannot be gulled by such talk as this.

Wouldn't Kiss His Bride Before Folks.

Sacramento, Cal., Union.

Justice Alexander was called upon Saturday morning to unite in wedlock, "Melican fashion," Ah Yung and To Ying. At the conclusion of the ceremony the justice suggested that, in order that everything should be done strictly in accordance with the provisions of section 500,090 of the code, it would be incumbent upon the bridegroom to kiss the bride then an there, or get some one else to do so. The bridegroom, who had no idea of taking the judge's hint as to the "some one else," quietly intimated that he was willing to do all necessary kissing, but he preferred to have the Chinese spectators of the wedding invited out of doors first, as they did not consider it the right thing exactly to kiss one's wife before folks. The celestial spectators took a walk for a minute or two accordingly, and the new-made husband gave his wife a series of such earnest smacks as to lead to the belief that he had been waiting months for a good chance. After the wedding, cake and wine, cigars, etc., were pertaken of, the benedict doing the hospitable in first-class style.

General Thompson Should go to Congress.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

No better man than General W. T. Thompson, of the Savannah News, can be found to succeed the late representative, Julian Hartridge, of the first Georgia district. General Thompson is a stanch democrat, and possesses very eminent qualifications to represent the south at all times, and especially now when she needs all her most judicious statesmen at the front. General Thompson, aside from sterling ability as a journalist, has a fine literary reputation, and is the author of "Major Jones' Courtship" and kindred humorous sketches of southern life. He is the most prominent candidate to succeed Mr. Hartridge, and that he will be an honor to the whole south, as well as to his own district, there is not the slightest doubt. The south needs such men at a time when her true interests are to be upheld with calm judgment and conservative statesmanship, and we hope to see General Thompson take the place so ably filled by Representative Hartridge.

The Newsiest Paper in the South.

Macon Evening Ledger.

The management of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, in addition to recent extensive improvements in their establishment, have made the purchase of a costly new double-cylinder Hoe press to facilitate the issue of their large daily editions. We are pleased to note this additional evidence of prosperity on the part of a valued exchange. THE CONSTITUTION is the newsiest and among the ablest of southern journals, and doubtless enjoys a larger patronage than any similar venture in the state. The revenues of this fine enterprise aggregate a splendid sum annually, a large share of which, however, is expended on the paper, in the purchase of news, the employment of able contributors, and in the constant improvement of its mechanical department.

The Ex-Confederates Too Numerous.

Chicago Tribune, rep.

It would certainly be the best thing that could happen for the country if the democratic party could be induced to adopt some such programme as Hill suggests, including a desertion of rebel claims, an abandonment of subsidy-projects for the south, and submission in good faith to the spirit of the constitution as it is. Such a policy would undoubtedly render the democratic party a more formidable contestant for the presidency in 1880 than at any election during the previous twenty years; but the republican leaders are not likely to be much frightened at the prospect, for there are the best of reasons for believing that Mr. Hill's excellent advice will not be followed. The ex-confederates are too numerous in the democratic caucus, and have too much at stake to listen to conservative counsel.

Eli Perk. Distanced in the Liars' Race.

New York Tribune.

Ben. Hill has made a bold stand on the southern claims question, and has drawn up a platform of three planks which would almost save his party in 1880, were it to be adopted in good faith. It remains to be seen whether he has the backbone to maintain his stand. He came out with equal boldness on the silver question, but backed down most ignominiously when his section protested against his position. The pressure will be even stronger now than it was then, for there is practically only one sentiment in the whole south on the claims question, and that is to pay them. The newspapers do not openly advocate payment, but they refrain from advocating any plan for making payment impossible and abuse any one who does advocate one like a pickpocket.

Mr. Hill is Not a Bad Man.

Boston Herald, ind.

It would be interesting to know where Senator Hill, of Georgia, kept his "heart of hearts" during the trying years of the rebellion. Mr. Stephens professed to be troubled in a similar manner at the outbreak of disunionism, and he, too, "never really desired the union to be broken up." However, the sentiments expressed by both these gentlemen at the present time are much more in keeping with this profession than their acts during the war; and if Mr. Hill has no worse measures to urge than the "four things which the democratic party ought to proclaim," as set forth in our Washington dispatches this morning, his past will not be brought up against him.

Drunken Congressmen.

Boston Herald Washington Letter.

Drunkenness among the members of the house, I am sorry to say, continues to prevail to an injurious extent. One member this week seriously imperiled the success of a measure in which he was largely interested by having more whisky aboard than was conducive to skillful legislative management. Whisky, under the name of "cold tea," is sold more openly in the house restaurant at the present time than I have ever seen it. In the senate restaurant Oscar Barron sells no whisky, but furnishes only beer and champagne, which apparently do no harm.

Hope for the Hopeless.

Philadelphia North American.

Those who talk so largely about the "solid south" appear to forget that it includes such states as Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri, where republicanism may not always be a failure. It would not require much to gain two republican senators in Delaware.

The President will Soon be All Right.

Rochester Union, dem.

The senate, after the expiration of this congress on the fourth of March, will be democratic in majority, and there is no doubt whatever that the president's nomination will receive more favorable consideration from that than from the present body.

How the Hero of Three States Looks.

Washington Special Richmond Dispatch.

General Shields, the new senator from Missouri for the short term, came to the house to-day and talked with Alexander Stephens. He wears a new fashionable frock coat and looks as fixed up as a widower enjoying his second honeymoon.

Ben. Hill's Surprises.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

If Ben Hill keeps on surprising us all and fighting southern war claims, we shall change our opinion which has rated him as a blow-hard; and we may, in course of time, be inclined to think unqualifiedly well of Benjamin.

A Doomed Governor.

Boston Post.

Governor Garcelon, of Maine, is "agin" gum-chewing, which he calls a disgusting "habit." This will injure the governor's chances another year, especially in the Madawaska region.

He Can Carry a Good Deal.

Washington Post.

Now they say that "Grant can carry Georgia." Grant can carry as much, and still preserve his equilibrium, as any man in America. But Grant can't carry Georgia.

A Wise Sensation.

Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. Hill appears to have produced a sensation by his recent speech in opposition to the payment of war claims. What is better, he has done a wise and timely thing.

The Northern Brigadiers Mad.

Chicago Times.

Ben. Hill must feel himself new risen. He isn't talking the kind of talk demanded by the needs of the northern brigadiers.

Honest John Sure of Some Support.

New York Sun.

Rival candidates may fairly assume that honest John Sherman will have the support of the First national bank for president next year.

Too Late.

Chicago Times.

St. Martin might have distinguished himself as a liar in a rude and truthful age when lying was in its infancy, but it is too late, too late!

Not Congenial.

Washington Post.

Mr. Christiancy, it is understood, will not take his wife with him to Peru. The society of Peru is not sufficiently congenial.

Only Three Patriots Out in the Cold.

Washington Post.

The only patriots now left out in the cold are Pomeroy, Harlan and Belknap. Room for the lepers!

The Sherman Belief.

New York Star.

It is a settled belief in the Sherman family that the United States treasury couldn't get along without John.

New Rhyme.

Lancaster (O.) Gazette.

If General Sherman is called "Tecump," why shouldn't his brother John be called "Resump?"

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

GRADE JERSEYS AT AUCTION,
Saturday, February 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m.

3/4 Jersey Cow, 27 months old, (in Calf by Registered Bull.) 7/8 Jersey Heifer, 8 months old. 1/2 Jersey Heifer, 12 months old, dam fine native Cow.

Also, one Cow (and Calf) part Ayershire and Durham—a good family Cow. This stock is offered for sale on account of owner leaving the State. HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer. 000 jan31 d2t

By HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS..........Auctioneer.

$20,000 WORTH
Dry Goods at Auction,
No. 51 Peachtree Street,
Commencing Feb. 3d, 1879, 11 o'clock,

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CASHmeres, Alpacas, Prints, Domestics, Cassimeres, Water-proof, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Shawls,
Skirts, Hosiery, Notions, Trimmings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs.
Millinery Goods, Ladies' & Misses' Hats, Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Ruches, etc.,
SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Regardless of Cost!

This is no humbug. I have determined to change my business and shall offer my entire stock at

AUCTION!

and will continue to sell, day after day, at 11 a. m. and at night 7:30 p. m., until the entire stock is sold.

I shall continue my private sales between the hours of Auctions,

At and Below Cost!

WILL SELL IN LOTS TO SUIT THE
Merchants, Trade and Consumers.

Ladies are especially invited to attend. Seats will be provided and perfect order kept.
TERMS CASH. A. G. HITCHINS,
51 Peachtree street,
525 jan31 d3t Atlanta, Ga.

64 BUGGIES!
Warranted Work, at Auction,
Saturday Morning.
HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer. 000 jan31 d2t

FOR SALE.
Furniture, Fixtures, Good Will and Two Years' Lease

OF THE LARGE AND THREE-STORY Brick Hotel, with thirty-five rooms, known as the

MEIGS HOUSE, . . LaGrange, Ga.

Including the Bar and Billiard Room and Fixtures, all new, and now doing the best paying business of any hotel of the size in the south. In connection with the house is a good well, stock yards, cellar, all the necessary outhouses, new ice house well filled with ice. In fact everything usually found with a first-class hotel doing a paying business. Possession given when desired. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

This is a rare chance for a live hotel man. Do not hesitate, but come forward and avail yourselves of the golden opportunity. For further particulars, terms of sale, etc., address.
H. L. MEIGS,
429 jan 26 d6t LaGrange, Ga.

N. R. FOWLER..........Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED in the will of Joseph Winship, deceased, we will sell at public outcry, before the Court-house door of Fulton county, on Tuesday, February 4th next, between the usual hours of sale the following described property in the city of Atlanta:

One well improved lot on the east side of Walton street, at the corner of Bartow street, known as No. 99, containing about one-half acre; the improvements consisting of a two story, 6-room frame dwelling, a two-room kitchen, out-houses, etc.

A lot fronting 33 28-100 feet on the east side of Peachtree street and extending back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, having thereon a two-story brick store-house, known as number 57, and now occupied by G. S. Pryor.

A lot on the east side of Collins street, at the corner of Pine, fronting 67 feet on Collins, and extending back east, same width 140 feet, having thereon a three-room framed dwelling, and a never failing well of excellent water.

A vacant lot on southeast corner of West Peachtree and Cox streets, fronting 75 feet on Peachtree, and extending back east 187½ feet.

Plats of the above property will be exhibited on day of sale, and can be seen at the office of N. R. Fowler, who will take pleasure in showing the premises at any time before the sale.

TERMS CASH.
ROBERT WINSHIP,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
Executors of Joseph Winship, deceased.
Atlanta, Ga., January 22, 1879.
384 jan23 dtds

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY) 1st FEBRUARY, 10½ o'clock, Hall & Morris—D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer—will sell in front of store, four cases Boots and Shoes in original packages, without limit or reserve. feb1 d1t

LOOKOUT FOR GREAT STREET PARADE of open and top-Buggies this morning, for sale at auction this day. Hall & Morris. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. feb1 d1t

OLCOTT & CO. SELL TO-DAY, FURNITURE, Mattresses, Crockery, Stoves and other goods too numerous to mention. Two good Pianos for sale cheap. Send us your goods to sell and save money. The only house that hauls consignments free. feb1 d1t

WANTED.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN DESIRE TO secure furnished rooms with or without board. Address, stating terms, Boarder, this office. 530 feb1 d1t

A COTTON SHIPPER (CLASSER) WANTS A situation as shipper, weigher or checker. A. [F.] P., 14 Broad street. 518 jan31 d3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIRM KNOWN AS S. H. VENABLE & CO has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Venable assumes the responsibilities of the firm. E. T. Paine, S. H. Venable. Atlanta, January 1st, 1879. 505 jan30 d3t

THE MERCHANTS THAT CREDITED THE above firm—Mr. Paine never had at one time over $30,000.00 in the firm. We paid him $40.00 per month; couldn't raise salary in winter months and he quit. S. H. Venable & Co. 531 feb1 d1t

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A FLOURishing town on the railroad, convenient distance from Atlanta, pleasant place to live; Inquire of C. & T., care of "Constitution" office, Atlanta. 432 jan26 6t

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER Pure apple cider at Jones & Co., 35 south Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 617 dec1-tf wed sun sat

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS OR GROceries, a fine second-hand Piano; cost originally $600 00-100. Address R. R. G., P. O. Box 77, Gainesville, Ga. 529 feb1 d2t

LOST.

$5.00 REWARD.—LOST, A WHITE Setter Dog; lemon colored ears and lemon spots. Lost near Green's Ferry. Was last seen coming towards Atlanta. W. E. Venable, 58 N. Pryor street. 522 jan31 d3t

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.
FASHIONABLE COMEDY EVENT!
ROBSON & CRANE,
—FOR—
TWO Nights Only!
Tuesday Evening, February 4th, 1879,
WILL BE PRESENTED
John Bradford's Great Comedy Success,
OUR BACHELORS!
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 5th, 1879,
ROBSON & CRANE
AS THE TWINS in Shakspeare's Comic Masterpiece,
The Comedy of Errors!
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE........STUART ROBSON.
DROMIO OF EPHESUS........W. H. CRANE.
Excellent Company. New Scenic Effects and Entirely New Wardrobe.
Admission..........One Dollar.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Sale of Seats will commence on and after Saturday, Feb. 1st, at Phillips & Crew's Book and Music Store. 486 jan28 dtd

OPERA HOUSE!
Mr. J. T. FORD begs to announce he has arranged with Mr. H. J. SARGENT for
Two Nights Only!
AND SATURDAY MATINEE!
Friday & Saturday, Jan. 31st & Feb. 1st.
The Famous Actress, MME. HELENA
MODJESKA!
(Countess Bozenta.)
Supported by a Dramatic Company,
selected with great care, to accompany her during the present season.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st—THE GREAT PLAY,
CAMILLE!
SATURDAY MATINEE,
FROU-FROU!
SATURDAY NIGHT—FEB. 1st,
ADRIENNE!
SCALE OF PRICES—Reserved Seats, $1.50; admission, $1.00. Reserved Seats Matinee, 75 cents; admission Matinee, 50 cents. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence Wednesday, Jan. 29th, at Phillips & Crew's. 425 jan26 d6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY in various Courts. Success guaranteed. Advice free. MUNRO ADAMS, Att'y, 194 Broadway, New York. 000 feb1 w4t & d1m sat sun wed

NOTICE
—TO—
SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS!

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AG'T,
AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.

The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next. E. R. DORSEY,
General Freight Agent.
000 feb1 dtil feb28

Valuable Merchant Mill For Sale.

THE McDANIEL MILLS (WATER-POWER), at McDaniel's Station, on the W. & A. R. R., can be bought on reasonable terms as the proprietors wish to make a division of the property. Address R. L. McWHORTER & CO.,
Lily Pond,
459 jan26 d6t Gordon County, Ga.

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION
—TO—
Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba,
—VIA—
Savannah, Jacksonville and Key West.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA, NASSAU AND HAVANA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE to organize a Grand Excursion in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Nassau and Havana, via Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida.

It is the purpose of the Management of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line to make this Excursion Rates exceedingly favorable, so that all who desire to visit the "Tropics" can do so at a very trifling expense. The elegant IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP "SECRET," of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line, has been reserved for the occasion of this GRAND EXCURSION, and will

Sail from Jacksonville, Fla., on	15th February.
Arrive at Nassau	17th "
Leave Nassau	18th "
Arrive at Key West	19th "
Arrive Havana	20th "
Leave Havana	22d "
Leave Key West	23d "
Arrive at Nassau	24th "
Leave Nassau	25th "
Arrive at Jacksonville	27th "

Rates. For 50 Excursionists or More.

From Atlanta to Nassau and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship,) $75 each.
From Atlanta to Havana and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship,) $65 each

Tickets will be good for Thirty Days from Atlanta.

Round Trip Tickets will be furnished members of this Excursion from Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville to Atlanta at Half Fare. Parties purposing embracing this splendid opportunity of visiting the tropics, should notify the undersigned at once, so the exact number of excursionists may be known.

A deposit of $15 must be made on or before the 1st day of February, and balance of amount of Ticket must be paid at my office before leaving Atlanta. Should the excursion not be made up, the deposits will be refunded without expense to the depositors.

Parties who desire to spend a few days in Florida before sailing day of the steamship, can get their Tickets on and after the 5th of February, at my office. For further information, apply to
R. D. MANN, General Agent.
No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Gen'l Passenger Agent Jack., Nas. and Hav. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
377 jan19 dtd 2d page

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn

PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents,
ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIfications for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty. 138 jan9 d3m 2d pg

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—LeVert college at Talbotton is prospering.

—A Savannah negro has been committed to jail, charged with arson.

—Gorman's rice mill in Talbot county never does let up.

—The wife of Judge E. H. Pottle is critically ill in Warrenton.

—The wife of Rev. J. R. L. Jennings, of Crawfordville, is dead.

—The Summerville Gazette has resumed—we trust on a gold basis.

—Martin, of the Perry Home Journal, has been cautiously looking at a hair-snake.

—The warehouse of Messrs. Harper & Fort, of Rome, was burned Wednesday night.

—Mr. W. S. Fleming, of Albany, was married recently to Miss Lizzie Jones, of Baker county.

—An incendiary burned Pleasant Hill Methodist church in Pulaski county one day last week.

—The Irwinton Southerner and Appeal is now edited by Mr. John H. Hodges and Mr. Charles R. Hodges—and well-edited, too.

—The Alabama sling nuisance is raging in Columbus. A little boy, a son of Captain Barnett, had his eye put out with one of these weapons on last Wednesday.

—The appearance of the LaGrange Reporter upon a half-sheet is the result of vexatious delays on the part of the firms from which Mr. Waterman ordered new presses and material.

—A large number of the farmers of Henry county held a meeting the other day to take action on the recent increase in the price of fertilizers. The farmers present pledged their sacred honor that they would not buy a pound of fertilizers at the price fixed by the recent agents' convention in Augusta.

—The many friends of Mr. William Horace Cunningham throughout the country will be glad to learn that he has made a most happy and fortunate investment in matrimony. Bill is known in nearly every printing-office of note in the country, and his genial humor and really brilliant wit made him friends wherever he went. But his tramping days are over. The good-natured Bohemian has folded his tent and become a citizen. This fine young man has rented himself out for repairs, and all his friends are ready to fling the shoe of good luck after him. He was married Thursday evening to Miss Melissa C. Hearn, a charming young lady of Atlanta. If our good wishes are worth anything, William and his bride will live long and be as happy as people are in the books.

—Hawkinsville Dispatch: Mr. James Calhoun, brother of John C. Calhoun, made his appearance in our office one day last week with the hide of an immense beaver, caught with his dog at the head of House creek, in Wilcox county, a few nights ago. The beaver weighed thirty-five pounds, was very fat and afforded a splendid barbecue. We were told by Mr. Calhoun that this was the first beaver ever caught on that creek. His dog attacked the beaver on dry land, but the animal retreated toward the creek, and being pushed rather closely by the dog, sought refuge in a shallow branch. It was in the night, and the beaver made much noise by striking the water with its tail. Mr. Calhoun thought he had struck a whale on dry land, and shouted for his gun, which was soon brought to him. One or two shots from his gun wounded the beaver, and the dog renewed the attack fiercely. The beaver handed in his chips, and he was a fine specimen, such as many a trapper in the Rocky Mountains would have been proud of.

—Albany News: Last Monday was the regular day for opening the adjourned term of Worth superior court. The members of the Albany bar, accompanied by Judge Crisp, who was to have presided, left Albany at an early hour, and at ten o'clock rode into Isabella. They were startled by the sight which met their gaze—the court-house a mass of ruin, sending up volumes of smoke. Said Judge Crisp: "This court adjourns itself," and the disciples of Blackstone turned their faces towards Mrs. Cox's dinner-table, not, however, until they had heard rumors, suspicions and vague particulars of how it happened. It seems that the fire was first discovered about eleven o'clock Sunday night; but the good citizens of Isabella were powerless to stay the flames. It was found that kerosene had been poured in many places throughout the building. As soon as the alarm was given, Mrs. Ford, who lives within a quarter of a mile from the building, heard some one run by her house on horseback. This is the only sound that was heard which looked at all suspicious. There are numerous conjectures as to why the burning was done, or how it was done; but no one seems to know anything about it. Much excitement prevails throughout the county. The burning of a court-house is a serious calamity to a county. It is impossible to estimate the loss sustained. All the records, papers, dockets, etc., were consumed, and it will require time, labor and money to replace them. We hope the villainous fiends will be speedily detected, and brought to give an account of this act.

—Macon Telegraph: Yesterday a rumor was prevalent in the city that an injunction forbidding the collection of taxes, and for other purposes, had been granted by Judge A. M. Speer, of the Flint circuit, at Griffin, on a bill to put the city in the hands of a receiver. The grounds of the bill have not yet been given, and diligent inquiry failed so far to elicit its contents. The whole matter yesterday was in a very unsatisfactory state, and but little credence given the rumor. A telegram was received from Griffin in the morning by a prominent business man of the city announcing that such action had been taken on the bill by Judge Speer. The telegram was signed by counsel who went up to argue the matter before Judge Speer. The grant, however, is merely the usual temporary injunction and the case will come up for regular hearing in about ten days. No notification of the action was given the present board of aldermen. Mayor Huff is absent in Savannah and Alderman Cooper, mayor pro tem., in Atlanta. Yesterday afternoon we called on Captain Dunlap, who is the acting mayor, at his store and found him busy after a hard day's work. He informs us that no notice of any kind whatever had been served on him, and he knew nothing of the matter except what was rumored on the streets. None of the reputed counsel of the movants in the matter had called on him or notified him directly or indirectly. No notice had been given him or several other of the aldermen up to 11 o'clock last night. At twelve last night, in response to a note, the following was received from a prominent attorney on the side of the reported injunction: "I have heard only as a rumor that the injunction applied for was upon a bill to put the city in the hands of a receiver. This is a mere rumor—I know nothing definite." This would seem to indicate that what action had been taken had not been done in concert. Any new facts in regard to the affair will be laid before our readers in our next.

—It is asserted that Misses Kellogg, Abbott, Oates, and other famous songstresses manage to keep their voices clear by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle. 243.

JOS. VAN HOLT NASH,
(Late of Petersburg, Virginia,)
General Manager
—OF—
Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

SUB-AGENTS AND CANVASSERS, OF INTELLIGENCE and character, wanted in all parts of Georgia and the adjoining States. Office, for the present, Markham House. 486 jan28 d1w

A New Steel Horse Shoe,
WITH CONTINUOUS CALK.

Acknowledged by all who have used it to be THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD. It is a continuation of the steel of the hoof, and gives an equal bearing all around. It prevents interfering, lameness, and all evils resulting from the use of the ordinary shoe. By its use horses having quarter-cracks, tender contracted feet and corns travel with perfect ease. Trial set, with nails, sent on receipt of $1. To measure, place foot on paper and draw pencil around. Live agents can secure territory.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to THE JOHN D. BILLINGS PATENT HORSE SHOE COMPANY, 265 Broadway, New York.
509 jan30 d1m tues thur sat

GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, January 27, 1879.—H. P. Sibley has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 17th day of February, 1879, at my office.
L. B. GRIGGS, Ordinary.
512 jan30 w2w

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.
86 feb5 d&w1y

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

To Business Men with Capital.

BEING DESIROUS TO DEVOTE OUR ENTIRE time and means to a strictly wholesale trade, we will give the Retail Agency and use of our large salesrooms to a first-class party who wish to handle the Remington, Stewart, Howe, Dauntless, New Home and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in this city.

Decidedly the Best Business Opening in the State.

Personal application and correspondence from strictly business men only will be attended to.
FRED. BELL & CO.
339 jan19 d1w sun thur

Southern Express Company's
—SALE OF—
Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,
(A Medecine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and **Drunkenness.**

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.
362 jan21 d1y tu th sat& w1y nxt r'd mat

NO MORE
RHEUMATISM
OR GOUT
ACUTE OR CHRONIC
SALICYLICA
SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y
390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

NEW YORK HOTEL,
715–727 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Price of Board and Rooms reduced to $3.00 per day, for transient guests.

The location of this favorite hotel is unsurpassed for convenience of men of business or families sojourning in the city.

No effort will be spared to maintain its established reputation for the excellence of its table and quiet home-like comforts.

H. CRANSTON & CO.
484 jan28 d8w tues fri

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

Wilcox AND White ORGAN!

THE LEADING ORGAN OF AMERICA.

F. L. FREYER,
GENERAL MANAGER for THE SOUTH.

Also, of the following UNRIVALED GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS,
Kranich & Bach,
C. L. Gorham, Raven & Co.,
(LATE RAVEN & BACON.)

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

SOLD AT

Wholesale Factory Prices.

Active Agents Wanted in every county in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Catalogues mailed free on application, and correspondence solicited.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET THE BEST INSTRUMENT FOR THE LEAST MONEY,

28 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
OR ADDRESS
F. L. FREYER,
363 jan21 d2w MARIETTA, GA.

ESTEY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.
UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN. **ORGANS.**

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

☞ ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.
10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

MONEY TO LOAN,

UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM **8 to 4 per cent. per annum.**
By the U. S. Home & Dower Association,
28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB,
Manager Gulf Department.
496 jan29 dtf wed fri sun &wkytf

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—**105th Monthly Drawing.**

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
236 jan14 d&w3w

FRANKLIN
TYPE
FOUNDRY,
168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

Choice Grape Vines
2 YEARS OLD.

AGAWAM, Red; Delaware, Red; Eumelain, Black; Herbemont, Black; Lady New White; Salem, Red; Norton's Virginia, Wine; Martha, Early White; Talman or Champion, Black; Lindley, Red.

Send for price list and apply early to
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Marietta street,
481 jan26 d1w Atlanta, Ga.

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
511 mar21 tf

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m.
B. W. WRENN,
268jan15 dtd Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞ Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.
TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FIELD BROS. PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY, PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
☞ Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances; and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid.

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
522 dec24-tue fri&lawtilld Commissioners.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estate of James H. Born, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R., near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 81, formerly owned by Wallace & Seago, and fronting on State or Wallace street 130 feet, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Moore's line 180 feet, and on west line 176 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.
R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
119 jan8 d1awtd tues Administrators.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO
ATLANTA, GA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Rails, Fish Plates,
—AND—
MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.
33 nov3d3m

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

Waverley Seminary.
No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB,
395 jan23 d1m Principal.

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
000 jan7...d3m fri

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DIStrict Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John E. Shuttles, Bankrupt, No. 1368.
All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the "Virginia House," in Newnan, Georgia, on the 1st day of March, 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m., the why above named Bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.
The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
510 jan30 d2t thur A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, ONCE A WEEK for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assigneee upon the estate of James Tanner, Bankrupt, by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.
WM. W. WHITE,
Monroe, Ga., January 28th, 1879. Assignee.
507 jan30 d1aw3w thur

LYON HOUSE,
Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.
Board per day, $2.00, Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Special rates can be made for board per month.
T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
jan1-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Jesse Childress, late of said county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated. January 14th, 1879.
JOHN A. S. CHILDRESS,
260 jan15 d1w3w sun Executor.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]
Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EASTWARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
		5:45.	3:00.	Atlanta.
5:36.	8:58.	8:59.	5:37.	At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10.	7:11.	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:3?.	8:26.	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.		
9:59	1:32	1:33	10:00	At Greenville, S.C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
11:14.	3:02.	3:03.	11:15.	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting here with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	
1:27.	5:26.	5:30.	1:32.	At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester.
a. m.	p. m.			
2:40	6:21			At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Rila road for Mrunoe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m.	p. m			
2:50	6:30,			At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs. At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WESTWARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
		a. m.	a. m.	
		10:10.	12:25.	Air-Line Junction.
		10:20.	12:32.	night, Charlotte.
p. m.	p. m.			
12:40.	10:45.			At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

G. J. FOREACRE, G. M
W. J. HOUSTON, G. F. and P. A.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE,
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA.

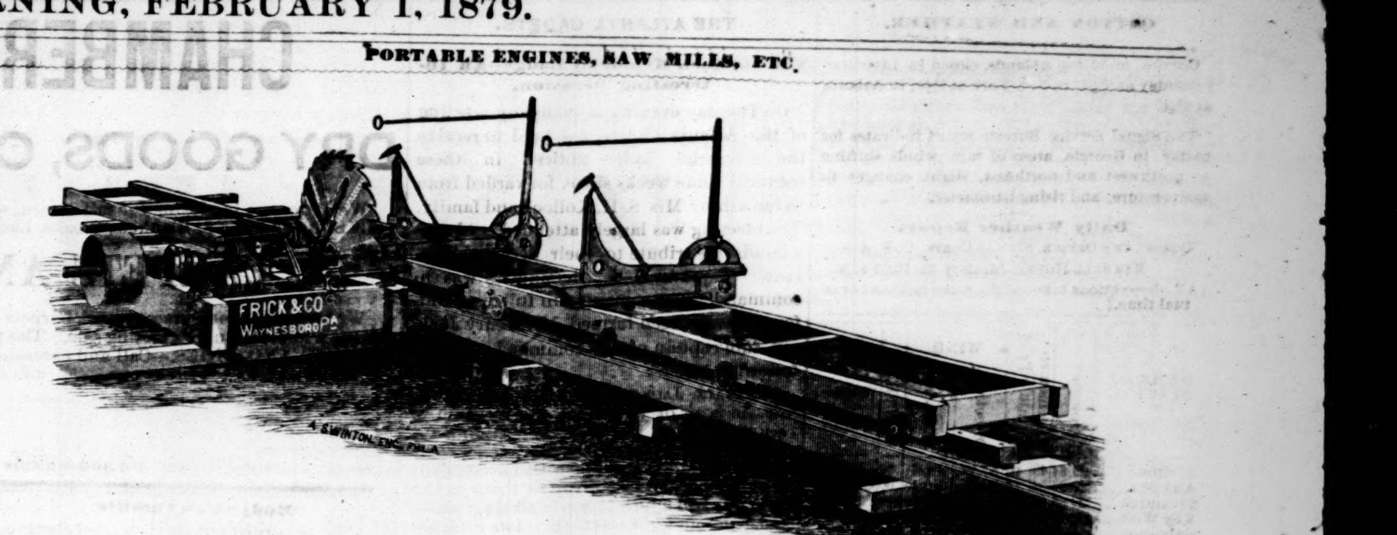
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:05 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.
june5...dtf



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills.
Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.
314 jan19 d6m **THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.**

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.
DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
uly26 der Superintendent.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta...	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens...	3 30 p m	" Macon...	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak...	1 08 p m	" Camak...	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n...	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon...	5 20 p m	" Athens...	9 15 a m
" Augusta.	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta...	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington...	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta...	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta...	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta...	5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

☞ Only One Change Atlanta to New York. ☜

S. K. JOHNSON, E. R. DORSEY,
Superintendent, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
000 jan24 dtf

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 36 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	1 55 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga
000 jan9 dtf

FLORIDA.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,
346 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

GUANO, ACID PHOPHATE, SEEDS, ETC.

"L. & R."
GUANO AND ACID PHOSPHATE.
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE BRANDS OF POPULAR FERTILIZERS. AGENTS WANTED in all North Georgia towns. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Plant Red Clover and Orchard and Blue Grass in February. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.
jan28 dtf and wky4t feb4 11 18 26

YEAST POWDER.

KELLOGG'S YEAST POWDER
A PERFECT BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

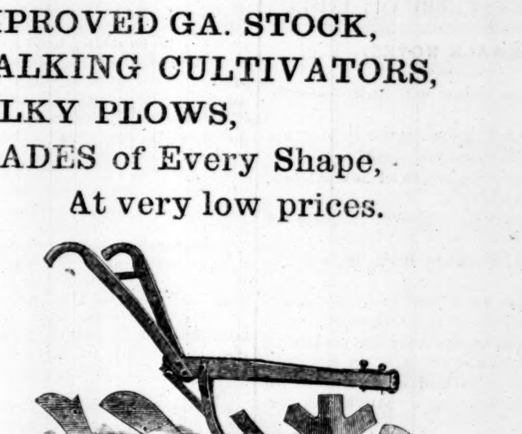
Uniform and reliable. Full weight and full strength. Made from standard materials and perfectly wholesome. All Grocers authorized to guarantee it.
187 mar12 d3t aw eom 6m

WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC.

B. F. AVERY & SONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Georgia Stock.

We offer Cash and prompt buyers our
CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IMPROVED GA. STOCK,
WALKING CULTIVATORS,
SULKY PLOWS,
BLADES of Every Shape,
At very low prices.



We have the largest Stock of
FARM WAGONS,
DRAYS, 1 and 2-Horse,
GROCERS' DELIVERY WAGONS,
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
Ever brought to Atlanta.

Parties wishing to buy will save money by calling on us before purchasing.
169 jan10 d2½m wed sun 3d page **B. F. AVERY & SONS.**

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE
VIA
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, January 12th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:45 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at 6:25 a m which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta 10:50 p m making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)	4:40 p m
Arrives Atlanta " " "	8:00 a m

Low Excursion and Emigrant Rates to all points in Texas.

Send for schedules.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
jan11 dtf Atlanta, Ga

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
ATHENS, GA., December 28, 1878.

On and after Monday, December 30, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	7:15 a m
Arrive at Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	12:40 m
Leave Atlanta, " " "	2:40 p m
Leave Lula	5:37 p m
Arrive at Athens	8:00 p m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will run as follows:

Leave Lula	10:15 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m
Leave Athens	2:45 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m

The daily trains make close connection to and from Atlanta and points beyond. The semiweekly trains make close connection to and from Charlotte and points beyond.

JAS. M. EDWARDS,
jan1 dtf Superintendent.

FOR SALE,
Five-Horse Engine.
INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
dec25 dtf

E. B. THOMPSON'S
LINIMENT for RHEUMATISM.
ALSO CURES
Lame-back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. The Most Penetrating Liniment in the World.

E. B. THOMPSON & CO.—Sirs: I am well pleased with your Rheumatic Liniment. The boy I had it used on had been suffering with Rheumatism about two months, causing a contraction of the muscles so that he was drawn downward until almost half double, and unable to do any work. I had the Liniment applied as directed, and in two weeks time he was almost etnirely well and able to do his regular duties as a farm hand. I have also used it on myself with like success.
AUGUSTUS J. KING,
County School Commissioner, Upon Co., Ga.

THE ROCK, UPSON COUNTY, GA., November, 1878.—E. B. Thompson & Co.—Sirs: I used your Liniment for neuralgia and toothache. It relieved me in five minutes, and I have not been troubled with neuralgia or toothache since.
JAMES T. ROSE.

Hon. J. R. Jenkins, of Barnesville, says: I used your Liniment on one of my farm hands who was completely broken down in the back and hips. It cured him—he thinks he was well in twenty-four hours after he used it.

It Cures a Case of 40 Years Standing.

BARNESVILLE, GA., October, 1878.—Sirs: I had been afflicted with Rheumatism in my leg and foot for forty years. I used E. B. Thompson's Liniment for Rheumatism, and have had no pain since. W. P. TYLER.

Captain Tyler is well known. He has lived in Barnesville a long time, and is one of her best men.

Sold by Druggists and Prepared and Sold by E. B. THOMPSTON & CO., Barnesville, Ga.

For sale in Atlanta by Dr. P. R. HOLT, 26 Whitehall street. 506 jan30 d sun 3m&w3m

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary, will be sold before the Courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, the following described property belonging to the estate of Andrew Jackson, colored, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

Lot number 45, in the city of Atlanta, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on Buces's alley fifty [50] feet and extending back 125 feet, and known as the Lawson White lot, and bounded on the west by Buces's alley; on the north by John Bishop's lot, and on the east and south by lot owned by Jas. A. Ball, on which is situated a small one-story frame house.

Also, lot No. 40, same district and county, and bounded on the west side by Buces's alley in said city, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on which is situated a two [2] story frame dwelling.

All to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash.
J. B. GOODWIN,
131 jan8 d1awtd tues Administrator.

$1,000 REWARD

Will be given to any person to find any medicine equal to

DR. HUL-CEE'S
BOWEL AND LIVER REGULATOR,

That will positively cure the disorders caused by derangements of the stomach, bowels, liver and other torpid organs, such as heartburn, sour belch, erection of wind, depraved appetite, headache, dullness of intellect, disturbed vision, low spirits, night-mare, languor, sallow complexion, dry skin, irritability of temper, depressed mind, offensive breath, erection of gas that has the smell of rotten eggs, colic, fullness in the stomach and abdomen, torpor of mind, want of energy, disturbed sleep, nausea, vertigo, singing in the ears, pain in the loins and limbs, palpitation of the heart, short breath, derangement of the biliary system and of the urinary organs, bad odor from the body, poor blood and poor nerve power, dysentery, dyspepsia, water brash, etc. To be decided by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Louisville, Ky.

H. J. HUL-CEE, M. D.,
105 East Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
For sale by DANIEL & MARSH, Atlanta, Ga., and all druggists.
238 aug13 d6m tues thur sun 2dp nx r m

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝d; in New York at 9⅛c; in Atlanta at 8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, areas of rain, winds shifting to northwest and northeast, slight changes in temperature, and rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 31, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr't	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.84	48	93	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.86	54	80	N. W.	Gen'e	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.85	56	94	N.	Gen'e	.04	Cloudy.
Key West	30.08	66	89	N.	Gen'e	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.07	66	95	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Th'en'g
Indianola	30.13	61	100	N.	Brisk.	.13	L't rain.
Corsicana	30.22	53	61	N. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.00	67	84	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.95	66	81	S. W.	Gen'e	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.93	57	93	N.	Fresh	.26	L't rain.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 31, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.00	52	93	N. E.	G'ntle.	.05	L't rain.
11:31 "	29.91	54	93	E.	Fresh.	.00	L't rain.
2 p. m.	29.84	56	87	E.	G'ntle.	.00	L't rain.
4:06 "	29.83	55	87	E.	G'ntle.	.70	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.85	49	93	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.84	48	93	N. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	29.885	Maximum ther	.62
Mean daily ther	51.50	Minimum ther	.48
Mean daily humid	91.00	Total rainfall	.75

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
DOMESTIC
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 dlm

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
[See Second Page.]
Divorces without publicity—Munro Adams.
To shippers of fertilizers—E. R. Dorsey.
Buggies at auction to-day—Hall & Morris.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The rain yesterday was quite refreshing.

—Everybody will go to see the monogram in Madame Modjeska's car to-day.

—Atlanta is getting scores of new citizens from home and abroad.

—The numerous nurseries of Atlanta are selling flowers from their hot-houses.

—War seems to have been declared in every locality.

—An exchange fiend died a natural death at Columbus lately, so it is rumored.

—The Germans of our city are preparing to give a grand ball at an early date.

—All the boys who had engagements for the theater last night got "stuck" for carriages.

—In several flower gardens of this city green leaves begin to make their appearance.

—Grass is commencing to sprout and the average bovine is happy in the expectancy of plenty of juicy grass at an early day.

—The hotels are crowded with visitors, and accommodations are sometimes hard to procure.

—Well, the firemen can now go to sleep again. General Sherman left the city yesterday.

—Captain Andrew Stewart is winning plenty of praise by his administration as chairman of the committee on streets.

—A new broom factory will be started in a few days. The manufactory will be located in the building on Forsyth street, formerly used as a tobacco factory.

—Manufacturing interests of Atlanta are looking up very handsomely, and at an early day we hope to see a good many of them in every portion of our city.

—Mrs. N. H. Clower died Thursday night at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her son, William Clower, 186 Collins street, aged 82. Funeral Saturday at residence at 3 o'clock.

—Memphis Appeal: Hon. Henry Vask, colored, who a few years ago was in the legislature of Georgia from Lowndes county, is at present porter of the Merchants hotel in Jackson, Tennessee.

—Gainesville Eagle: The young attorney who went to Atlanta last week says it is all a hoax about his making arrangements to marry soon. The furniture he bought was for his mother.

—Dawson Journal: Mr. George Corley left with his family for Texas on last Tuesday. The best wishes of his many friends accompany him. Mr. Jennings, of Atlanta, has bought out the farming interest of Mr. C. in the county.

—Columbia (S. C.) Register: THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, in its society personals, says the prettiest girl in South Carolina lives at Seneca City and rides in a sulky. True. We have ourselves been attracted by her magnetism and sat in the presence of her loveliness, oblivious of the past, and with every thought and feeling centered in the present.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Colonel F. D. Dismuke, of Griffin, is in the city.

—Mr. Watt Harris, of Cartersville, is in the city.

—Mr. B. M. Blackburn, one of the editors of the Madisonian, with a party from Madison, came up to Atlanta to see Modjeska.

—Captain W. Butler Hudson, one of Griffin's "city fathers," was in the city yesterday trying to "bull" the stock market.

—Judge John J. Hunt, of Griffin, Ga., the efficient ordinary of Spalding county, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Findley Harris, a genial gentleman and the son of an old citizen of Atlanta, is in the city. Mr. Harris is editor and proprietor of the Standard, Abingdon, Virginia, an excellent, newsy journal.

—Mr. "Punch" Wheeler, manager of Huntley's theatrical combination, passed through the city Thursday last on his way to the middle and southern portion of the state where he will make dates for the appearance of his fine company.

—The Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D., is expected to arrive to-day by the Western and Atlantic railroad, and will preach on Sunday morning, 11 a.m., 2d inst., at the First Methodist church. He contemplates spending several days in the city, the guest of Rev. H. H. Parks, 33 Luckie street.

Marriage.

Thursday night, at the residence of the bride's mother, the Rev. D. D. Cox united in the holy bonds of wedlock, Mr. William Horace Cunningham and Miss Melissa C. Hearn, all of this city. There were no cards, and the first opportunity the many friends of Mr. Cunningham had to congratulate him on his new found happiness was yesterday morning. He is very highly esteemed in Atlanta, and in the other Georgia cities where he has resided. The "knights of the stick" all over the state will send congratulations to Mr. Cunningham and his bride. Miss Hearn has been admired for her beauty and accomplishments, and will be cordially congratulated by a large circle of friends and admirers. To the bride and groom we extend our best wishes.

THE ATLANTA CADETS.

The Kollock Memorial Badge—An Interesting Occasion.

On Tuesday evening a company meeting of the Atlanta Cadets was held to receive the memorial badge noticed in these columns some weeks since, forwarded from Savannah by Mrs. S. H. Kollock and family. The meeting was largely attended, and was a handsome tribute to their deceased comrade. Captain E. S. McCandless was in command. The company, in full dress uniform, having been formed, Mr. Henry Jackson, late captain of the command, read the following letters:

"CAPTAIN JACKSON—DEAR SIR: May we ask the favor of you to be the medium of communication between the Atlanta Cadets and ourselves in presenting to them the memorial badge which will accompany this. We desire to convey to them in this form our full appreciation of all their loving and generous kindness to their late comrade, Marion F. Kollock, and we hope when they are contesting for this company prize they will sometimes bear him in remembrance as one who took a fond pride in doing honor to them as one of their number. With our cordial regard to them individually and collectively, as also to yourself, we remain as ever, very truly your friend,

"S. H. KOLLOCK AND FAMILY."

CAPTAIN JACKSON'S LETTER.

"ATLANTA, GA., January 28, 1879.

"CAPTAIN E. S. MCCANDLESS AND THE ATLANTA CADETS—Gentlemen: It becomes my pleasant duty to present to you, in behalf of the family of the late cadet, M. F. Kollock, the accompanying chaste company badge. It comes from the only ones who loved your deceased comrade more than you did, his own immediate family, and is presented to you as a token of the appreciation on their part of the love which you bore their dead kinsman.

"Cadet Kollock was no ordinary youth; he was an extraordinary soldier. The sentiments of honor, duty and bravery were a part of his very nature, and with his conduct governed by these, he stood necessarily without a superior in the Atlanta Cadets. He had not the ambition for mere place usual among men of his age, but his greatest enjoyment seemed to be the realization of duty fully performed. And those of us who remember the manner in which he bore himself at the drills preparatory to the military contest at the state fair of 1877, when this company won so much glory, will always be witnesses to his faithful discharge of every obligation which was incumbent on him.

"His career on earth is ended; he will never again answer to his name at roll-call, but he has left behind him an example for the emulation of every officer and member of this corps. And let me, as one feeling the deepest interest in the future of the cadets, urge upon you, from the private to the captain, the cultivation of those principles which our comrade's life as a soldier illustrated. Band yourselves together into a compact brotherhood, loving each other as Marion Kollock loved you and as each of you loved him. Away with divesion, bitterness and jealousy, and over his green grave, which spring will soon deck with her choicest flowers, bind yourselves together in soldierly union with chains of brotherly love.

"His family have desired me to express to you their most earnest wishes for your future prosperity. The name of 'Kollock' will always be over the breast of some one of you who shall chance to wear the beautiful ornament you now possess, but it will also be in the hearts of all of you, stamped there forever by the many virtues which adorned the life and character of your and my dead brother and fellow-soldier. Believe me yours. HENRY JACKSON."

Mr. Jackson then spoke feelingly in reference to Mr. Kollock's death, and urged upon the company the importance of holding in consinued remembrance and of following the soldierly qualities which he illustrated during his connection with the company. He urged upon them unity and energy in building up the command, dwelt upon the necessity of every man's performing the duties incumbent upon him, from the private to the captain; held up to them the glorious career of the corps in the past and predicted the most brilliant future, if every member would but do his full duty.

He handed the superb badge to Captain McCandless, who responded as follows:

"Captain Jackson: It is with unfeigned pleasure that I have listened to your words of affection and cheer, and my heart has thrilled with the pleasing eloquence of your remarks so befitting this occasion, and I congratulate you, sir, not only on being the happy medium of conveying to us the expression of a mother's love and appreciation, but, also, on the fact that it has fallen to your lot to echo such sentiments to this company with which you have been so closely related, for we know and feel that the words you have spoken to-night are not empty, unmeaning words, drifting from your lips to be scattered to the idle wind, but were words born in the honesty of your heart, christened with the purity of your eloquent thoughts to be consigned to memory's eternal keeping in the hearts of those who loved him so well. Again, to-night, comrades, we draw aside the sable mantle of death that shrouds beloved Kollock, and we unearth his memory, but in this resurrection we see naught but his many virtues which shine as brightly as the gold purified by the fire, and to the cold unfeeling world we draw the curtain of charity, and here, in our own familliar circle, we commune with his sacred memory. Our sad faces attest the love we bore him and our hearts swell with emotion as we see the 'vacant chair, and miss his face whose bright eyes but reflected the honor of his soul, and as we now think of his unerring zeal and energy for the welfare of this company, we feel deeply his loss, and involuntarily there ripples up from the bottom of our hearts the feeling that this was 'the noblest Roman of them all.' But while we grieve for our deceased comrade our grief is mingled with joy on receiving this most beautiful badge from his mother, that ministering angel who watched him from the cradle with a mother's care; who held up to his infant face the mirror of truth, and who implanted in his heart that love of honor which she bade him guard with jealous care. Who of us that witnessed the last funeral rites can forget the simple and heartfelt 'thank you' of the mother, as his comrades strewed flowers over his dead body? The tenderest cord of her heart has been snapped, and, although dead, and while he has been forgotten by some, her greatest pleasure consists in cherishing his memory, for a 'mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive,' and fearing lest his memory may be weaned from our hearts, she presents this company with this beautiful badge in hope that it may serve to keep alive the remembrance of her beloved son. In behalf of the Atlanta Cadets I request you, Captain Jackson, to convey to Mrs. Kollock the sincere thanks and appreciation of this company. Tell her that it is received in the same spirit that it has been given, and let her rest assured that while the Atlanta Cadets exist, and while memory lasts, there shall live in the heart of every true cadet the appreciation of the virtues of a worthy son and the love of a noble mother."

At the conclusion of these remarks Captain McCandless offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be returned to Mrs. Kollock and her family for the beautiful and chaste badge presented to the cadets in memorial of their deceased comrade, Cadet M. F. Kollock.

Resolved further, That the many virtues and soldierly qualities of our said comrade, whom we have so recently followed to the grave, had impressed the memory of him so deeply on our hearts that even time could not efface our many pleasant, though sad, recollections of him.

Resolved further, That the beautiful ornament now in our possession be known as the Kollock memorial badge, to be annually awarded the successful contestant at our prize drill.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to Mrs. Kollock and her family.

The command was then dismissed and went into a company meeting.

The cadets are again in fine condition, and this summer will take their usual position among the leading military companies of the state. They have an esprit de corps seldom equaled, full ranks, and a corps of officers in every way qualified to lead them to victory in future military contests, as they have done in the past.

We long to see their superb uniform again on parade, and shall look for it as soon as the weather permits.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:
Atlanta Circuit........................ 72

ATLANTA, GA., January 31, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 68. Argument concluded.

No. 49. Kelsey vs. State. Rape, from Fulton. Argued. Joseph H. Smith, F. A. Kirby, F. L. Haralson, for plaintiff in error. B. H. Hill, jr., solicitor-general, for the state.

No. 50. Wilson vs. Peeples. Refusal of injunction, from Fulton. Argued. N. J. Hammond, for plaintiff in error. McCay & Trippe, for defendant.

No. 51. Mashburn vs. Gauge. Ejectment, from Fulton. R. Arnold, F. A. Arnold, for plaintiff in error. Hoke Smith, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Arnold, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 30th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices. We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
654 dec31 d1m 4th and 5th cols 4th pg

Modjeska's Camille.

Atlanta turned out its style and elegance last night to see Modjeska in Camille. For the first time since Booth was here, ladies were compelled to sit in the gallery to obtain seats. The audience was elegant in quality and imposing in size.

The interest of the play, of course, turned on the central figure, for the support is no better than it should be. Everybody expected great things of Modjeska. From her very first appearance on the stage she evidenced one quality in which perhaps she is unrivaled among living actresses, viz: the wonderful delicacy of her acting. She has copied those finer lines of nature which escape all observation save that of the true artist, but which are so essential to a faithful picture of life. In the first act she went along so smoothly as not to receive a single round of applause. The second act also slipped quietly by. The third act opened, and "Camille" at last stood face to face with "Armand's" father. Here the true art told, and the actress caught her audience into the first enthusiasm of the evening. She acted that scene perfectly. The conflict of love and a noble sense of duty painted its terror on her cheek, and spoke the thrilling music of its pathos in her trembling voice. Her acting with "Armand" was no less effective, and the parting was full of power. Perhaps she was as good, also, in the fourth act, the climax of passion in the play. Here there is the great danger of rant or the opposite danger of deficient feeling. Between the two she went steadily to the true womanly standard, and acted the scene like a woman. She depended so little on the usual stage tricks for her effects that the enthusiasm of the audience was indeed a high tribute to her art. In the fifth act the same finish has a full display. Her make-up in this act is remarkably life-like, and her voice catches the plaintive tone of a weakness which has set its badge upon her faded cheek.

As to the death scene, we cannot express exactly the effect it left. Such scenes are always decidedly weak in their failure or decidedly thrilling in their fidelity to nature. Modjeska here is surely unsurpassed. Her highest art, in its gentlest exercise, finishes the finale of the play so calmly that one forgets it is art at all. She sinks into "Armand's" arms and then with a fixed smile falls dead on the floor. Handkerchiefs came out all over the pit and circle, for there was a true pathos in the scene. Her dresses were superb and were doubtless the envy of many a female critic. In the fourth act she wears a cross and tiara of diamonds worth $40,000, and here she looks her very best.

The part of "Armand Duval" was played in most parts well by Mr. Frank Clements. Mrs. F. A. Tanehill was really excellent as "Mme. Prudence." Mr. Carroll as the count and Miss Stockton as "Nannie" both did well. This afternoon at 2 o'clock "Frou-Frou," a beautiful play, will be given. To-night Modjeska will make her last appearance here in "Adrienne."

A Loss to Bartow County.

Cartersville Free-Press.

With regret we learn that Dr. U. O. Robertson, who has for the past few years been serving as the resident physician at Rowland springs, is to change his abiding place and will henceforth be a resident of Atlanta, where he will at once establish at 170 Peters street a fully appointed hygeine medical institute. He will have it open as early as the eighth of February. While we cannot but regret this determination of our friend, we think it wise on his part, and have no doubt but what the move will be eminently satisfactory to his many friends, as well as very beneficial to himself. Very quietly has he been steadily rising by faithfully performing his work in the estimation of those who know him, and now there is a feeling of pride among his many friends of this step he has taken, locating in a large city where, with his high order of intellect and vigorous young manhood, he will bravely fight for a place among those who are great.

There is a charm about the man and about his simple succinct style of telling a patient, "What's the matter with Hannah?" Go to him with one of the simple "ills that flesh, etc.," and you may rest assured that he will hurl no complete edition of a medical dictionary at your head, but in a plain, unvarnished manner, and without incomprehensible medical nomenclature, he will diagnose the disease in a style enabling the humblest and most groping intellect to fully grasp and comprehend, and when he says he can cure you, you may rest assured that he will.

It would sound too much like a fulsom newspaper notice for us to write further on this subject; and we will only repeat that we are sorry the doctor is to leave Cartersville, but Atlanta is the place for him. That city will not be long in showing her appreciation for him.

Guano War.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—I have in my day seen a great many wars and each and every one has resulted to the injury of both sides. I continue to announce myself as opposed to the next war. As I see in your paper a paragraph headed as this is, "Guano War," I propose, with your permission, to recapitulate a few only of the wars which have taken place during my life and state the results, as they seem to me.

1st. The European wars always result in injury to both sides and certainly not in "the greatest good to the greatest number." Germany, even after her great victory over France, is bankrupt and in danger of being destroyed by socialism.

2d. The recent confederate war, in which we fought for the protection of our homes and firesides, left both ourselves and our conquerors worse off than before the fight, for while we are poor it is as nothing when compared to the enormous pauperism of the northern states.

3d. Our Indian wars have brought terrible disaster in the way of massacres both of our troops and the Indians.

4th. There have been many fights between the bulls and bears in New York. A few may occasionally come out with profit, but in the long run both sides end in ruin.

5th. I remember well the fight between king cotton—backed up by the United States bank about 1837—and the spinners and dealers in Europe. The bank established agencies in England and on the continent, made planters advances and undertook to control the price of the crop by holding it until the spinners were obliged to have it. By this course she put the European spinners to serious inconveniences and loss, but in the end it broke the Bank of the United States and seriously injured those who shipped them cotton.

6th. We all remember the recent fight in the coal trade of the United States. This combination, was composed of the largest and most wealthy corporation that was ever associated together, to keep prices above where supply and demand would place them, but when prices broke from $5.50 to $2.75 per ton, it carried almost every one of them into the bankrupt court or the receiver's hands.

I could enumerate others, but these are enough to explain why I oppose the war and believe that "competition is the life of trade," and I may as well tell you, just here, that I am at the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the United States. Our fertilizer has been made by the same formula for the last nine years. No fertilizing business has increased so fast and no fertilizer stands higher to-day in the South. We shall continue to go in for "competition is the life of trade," and if every manufacturer will make the bes fertilizer he can and sell it as cheap as he can, the "Guano War" will end, and it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. VIRGINIA.

Modjeska's Palace Car.

Madame Helen Modjeska, the countess of Bozenta, arrived with her troupe yesterday afternoon from Augusta in her palace car. Mr. H. J. Sargeant, the livest manager in America, came in charge of the party. He will have the car open to-day from 11 to 1 o'clock and will be glad to see all who care to look through it. It's a beauty, and a view of it will please the ladies and gentlemen of our city. Mr. Sargeant will be present and his courteous manner will insure an agreeable visit.

A Good Account.

"To SUM it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to knaw it for their benefit."
"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

MEMPHIS.

The Mournful Story of Her Financial Ruin—Causes that Led to the Repeal of Her Charter.

Nashville American.

In an interview with Representative Smith, of Memphis, yesterday, he gave an American reporter the following graphic account of the causes which led to the passage by the general assembly of the bill to repeal the charter of that city:

The condition of our city has been such as to cause great uneasiness as to the future, among all classes of her people. Her citizens have been holding frequent consultations as to the best policy to pursue for the benefit of all concerned.

I want here to state that we are not repudiators. We cannot be put in this position. We want to pay, and have paid, until now. Our city taxes are $3 on the $100 of taxable property, and are vastly on the increase every year. But for the relief granted by the legislature we would have had to pay an assessment of $310,000, special mandamus taxes this coming year. Our next assessment would have been much larger, and if we had gone on we would, in a few years, had to pay seven per cent. of all our taxable values in taxation. No people could stand this. No legitimate business can pay 6 per cent. taxes and hold up under it. Besides, our delinquent tax list is very large and was constantly increasing. Year after year we have seen the accumulation of hundreds of thousands of uncollected taxes, and the prompt taxpayer, from year to year, was reassessed and had to pay double, because his neighbor failed to pay; and we had one case in which there had already been four levies of mandamus writs from the United States courts, and only a few days since a fifth writ was ordered, making five, to collect one debt, and then, in the face of the fact that the uncollected levies now amount to $416,000 and the debt only $125,000. Yet so imperfect is our system for the collection of taxes that the prompt tax-payer had again to pay for the delinquent. And again the merchant's stock could be levied on and sold, and he had to pay or leave town, and so we were crippled and hampered on all sides.

Strange as it might seem, our home creditors have been more rapacious and relentless than any other. These home-made harpies and cormorants had pounced upon the city daily, and had been devouring us. What cared they if the property of our city was destroyed, if commerce was driven to other and more favorable localities, if our manufactories, our warehouses and our machine shops were forced to close and thousands of men and women driven to starvation's door?

Besides all this, and in addition to all this, we have been afflicted and scourged as few people in this world ever have been. Within a period of five years our city has twice been visited by the most terrible and fatal plague ever known in the world. Thousands of our citizens have been forced to flee from their homes and seek safety in all portions of the country, leaving our beloved city one immense charnel house, its commerce dead, the sound of the anvil and the busy hum of business hushed, silence reigning in our streets, unbroken save by the rumble of the death-cart, the wail of the mourners for the dead, or the cry of orphaned children. The death roll of our citizens from the plague of 1878 numbered over five thousand, thus reducing our population one-tenth. And yet, this is not all. In addition to the immense loss to the business interests of our city, over $3,000,000 were lost to us by those who fled from the fever, in actual expenses for traveling and board. We had to appeal to the Christian charity of the world to help us bury our dead, and the one thing that relieves the awful desolation was the constant stream of substantial sympathy that poured in upon us from our northern brethren, from Canada, from the south, the east, the west, and from the old world.

We want to bury our own dead. We want to clean up our streets. We want to build our sewers and pave our streets. So far as human sympathy and assistance could afford relief, we experienced it in the munificent benefactions that poured in upon us, but our generous friends abroad, after the horrors of the pestilence had subsided, took occasion, as well they might, to admonish us of our duty to protect ourselves against a recurrence of the awful scourge by proper sanitary measures, foremost amongst which is our expensive system of sewerage. We represented the urgent necessities of our situation to our creditors and implored them to suspend the exactions of their demands for a little while and afford us an opportunity to devote our shattered resources to the protection and preservation of our city and the lives of our people, but they seemed insensible to pity and turned a deaf ear to our entreaties. Had we enjoyed the rights and privileges of an individual or of a private corporation, even, we could, under the humane and just provisions of the law, have gone into bankruptcy or made an assignment of our assets and obtained relief in this way. But, being a public or municipal corporation, we could do neither and could only look for assistance to the legislative department of the government, to which pertains the power to create and to destroy these political subdivisions of the state. In our despair, then, we turned to the legislature and invoked its interposition to rescue from impending ruin the commercial metropolis of the state.

Memphis Appeal.

Myers & Sneed yesterday filed a bill in the chancery court of this county and in the United States district court, praying the appointment of a receiver for the city of Memphis. This step is taken at the instance of many resident and non-resident creditors of the city, and is based upon an act of the fortieth general assembly, entitled "an act to enable municipal corporations to settle their indebtedness," which was approved March 23, 1877.

The filing of this bill is likely to complicate matters. Until his prayer is refused or granted the new bill repealing the charter, which our special from Nashville says will certainly pass, cannot be enforced, as, according to section 69 of the code of the state, the repeal of an act cannot annul or injuriously affect proceedings begun under it. In this connection, we recall the fact that John M. Bass was receiver of Nashville for two years after the war, and so administered its affairs as to leave it in a fair financial condition.

Burning of the Court-House in Worth County.

The following, taken from a private letter from Colonel W. A. Harris, gives the particulars of the burning of the court-house in Worth county on the night of the 26th instant:

"ISABELLA, GA., January 27.—An adjourned term of our court was to have met to-day, but about twelve last night some fiend of hell burned up our court-house. My friends tried to save my office, but everything was saturated with some combustible and burned like tinder. I lost my law library and a book-case of miscellaneous works of value—presents from my dead father—every note and account book of self and of every client, every land paper—a clean sweep of mine and every office of county; not a paper saved. I had a portrait of my father burned that nothing can remunerate me for. That elegant gentleman, able jurist and polished judge, Charles H. Crisp, was to have held our court for Judge Wright. Several are suspicioned, but no proof. Worth county is ruined, and will not recover in years. Some hopes are entertained that Colonel Fleming, our able solicitor-general, has all his papers with him. Our people this morning would, if they new the author, have a hanging, quick and speedy.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

—I will sell to-day at auction better open and top Buggies for the money than ever offered in this market, at Hall & Morris's Auction House. A. J. Creigh, General Manager. feb1 d1t

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—A bright sermon by Talmage in the Gazette. Out this evening.

Delicate Cake.

Three-quarters cup of butter, two cups of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately,) or the whites only of six eggs, three cups of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of Dooley's Yeast Powder.

—A full account of Northern Slavery in the Gazette. Out this evening.

—Coal and Dry Stove Wood at W. S. Wilson & Bro.'s, 49 Decatur street. feb1 d1t

—Buy your Stove Wood of W. S. Wilson & Bro., 49 Decatur, corner Loyd. feb1 d1t

—Hampton's Cat in the Gazette. Out this evening.

—49 Decatur cor. Loyd, Stove Wood, Stick Wood and Coal. Best in city. 000 feb1 d2t W. S. WILSON & BRO.

—White Elephants in the Gazette. Out this evening.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deod1v sat tues thur.

Irish Potatoes.

We have at present on hand car-load fine Eating Potatoes, Ressett variety, from Louisville, Ky. Also, car choice Apples and several car-loads East Tennessee and Western Mixed Timothy Hay.

Parties wishing to secure bargains will please call early, as the above consignments must be disposed of at once.
feb1 d1t SIMONS & DRUMMOND.

—Buggies must be sold this morning at Auction House of Hall & Morris. feb1 d1t

—The Great Duel in the Gazette. Out this evening.

—A brilliant and complete Society Column in the Gazette. Out this evening.

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists. 000 jan2 d&weow 1y 1

Doors, Sash and Blinds.

Longley & Robinson, at their new salesroom, 38 Decatur street, are prepared to sell Doors, Sash and Blinds cheaper than any other house in Georgia, and will guarantee them to be of the very best manufacture, of either white or southern yellow pine. They also keep on hand a full line of builders' supplies, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Glass, Putty, Oil, and Paints, which they can afford to sell at extremely low rates. Before purchasing elsewhere, give them a call and you will not regret it. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
453 jan26 d1w

The National Complaint.

Dyspepsia is the national complaint. Almost every other man or woman you meet has it, and the result is that the number of pseudo-remedies for it is as numerous as Pharaoh's host. They are for the most part worthless. There is, however, a searching eradicant of this distressing and obdurate malady, one whose genuine merits long since raised it to a foremost place among the staple medicines of America. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs repeatedly laid before the public. The Bitters also promote a regular habit of body and give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs.
jan28 d3t tues thur sat&wkyjan28

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle;
411 may2.deow1y&weow1y.

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1v

Crayon Portraits.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have made an engagement with Mr. Lloyd Branson, one of the finest CRAYON ARTISTS in the South, who will remain with me for a short time for the purpose of introducing this beautiful permanent Portrait. My facilities are unsurpassed by any Gallery in the State and under my special arrangement will be enabled to produce strictly first-class work, at prices as low as are charged by second-class artists. I do not propose to undersell any one, but will make better work as low as the lowest. Call at my Gallery and see specimens of work.
Respectfully, C. W. MOTES,
No. 32 Whitehall street.
475 jan26 dtf

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil jnlp3

Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan26 dtf

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
Invite attention to their large stock of Diamonds, Watches, new styles in Jewelery, Solid Silver Bridal Presents, etc., and request a call from those contemplating purchases in their line.
350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Eastern Seed Potatoes.
W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama Street.
490 jan28 d1w mid 3d or 4th col 4th pg

'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, her loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deow1v&weow1v.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 31, 1879.

Chas E Easton, Cincinnati; H N Smith, Mrs H N Jackson, Mich; G W Hamlin, Ky; W S Larendon, Charlotte; W Harrison Read, New York; W M Dickson, Ga; Alex Hunt, Trenton, N J; J W Coles, Cincinnati; Elam Johnston, Ga; J W Smithley, Philadelphia; T B Brady, Ga; J K Prince, Americus; Alex McClintock, Millersburg, Ky; David W Van Deren, Agent Genevieve Rogers; W D Mayner, Americus; Wm Bardel, New York; S P Daniels, Baltimore; A J Morton, Cincinnati D M Hodgers, jr, and wife, Moulton, Ala; J W Robertson, Marietta; J A Satterwhite, Nashville; Joseph Jaques, Knoxville; Joseph W Eldredge, N Y; Mrs F D Bush, Dalton; J D Stewart, J F Mann, G C Stewart, Griffin; Henry Avery, St Lous; G R White, Cedar Keys; Virgil Powers, Macon; J S Stewart, Oxford; L L Lyon, J W Lyon, Macon; W J Brannon, Augusta; F D Bush, Charlotte; Jas Purcell, Augusta; W F Whitehurst, Banger, Me; J W Glover, Central, S C; S T Webster, New Orleans; A T Barlington, Washington; B R Haley, N Spears, Nashville; Mrs W A Carlton, Athens; E A Warwick, Central, S C; R G Watson, Miss Tiny Watson, Miss Lula Watson, Chicago; J W Killpatrick, Charlestown, Mass, J B Lockwood, Indianapolis; E R Troutman, W R Pruitt, Ga; Q A Berry, St Louis; R B Houston, Trenton, N J; J Bud Withers, Va; Louis Cohen, New York; H C Marcus, Little Rock.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 31, 1879.

Williard Womar, Ala; F H Lewis, St Louis; L Stern, Daniel H Holmes, New York; Joe Glover and wife, Chattanooga; T B Bailey and wife N C; A T Smith, Wm Gowan, J S Williams, St Louis; S J Simmons, Dr J P Simmons and wife, S C; Jno W Cincinnati; P C Penn, Va; P P Pease, Louisville; W B Hudson, J J Hudson, F D Dismuke, Griffin; D R Cook, A L Wood, Macon; A W Fosler, B M Blackburn, Madison; Charles A Troup, Ed G Lez Yusky, W G Crenshaw, N T Wilson, A C Reid, S B Ripley, New York; Frances N Back, Delaware; J E Walker, Ga; W S Tenny, B L Satter, Danville; H Milligan, La; C S Cooper, E B Grace, St Louis; R J Hightower, Covington, Ga; H H Crubb, Louisville; T W Baxter, Harris, Cartersville; B P Darling; R H Towers, Rome; G P Parkham, Minn; C W Cary, New York, Hugh Carlisle, Ala; E R Hall, Mrs C H Hall, D G Donahoe, Mr and Mrs S N Bronsen, R P Branson, Lake Superior, Mich; H M Morse, Boston; E J Angell, Cleveland, O; Mrs Holmes and child, New York; J Y Long, Philadelphia; J T Spence, Jonesboro; F L Frost, Charleston; O J Smith, Ga; W Haweit, Detroit; Geo F Valkolist, Carleston; L H Cordroy, St Louis; J R Goldsborough, Pittsburg; C G Taylor, New York; Miss Jessie Nebhut, Miss Emma Sherwood, L Foster, Madison; Edward Schulken, Wilmington; O C Johnson, New York; E N Blalock, A C Blalock, Jonesboro; C A Turner, Forsyth; W T Roberts, Fairburn; Madame Modjeska and maid; Count Bozenta, I W Carroll, H J Sargent; Frank Clements, J H Harlin, W J Ferguson, R G Wilson R B Manteli, J H Miller, Edwin Cleary, Thos Jones, L L Papsoska, Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Josie Bailey, Miss Ella Stockton, Miss Ethel Rensom, Miss C Adams, Mrs F A Tannehil and child, Modjeska Combination.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money
BROKERS,
No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 31, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying........100 | Selling........100½
EXCHANGE—
Buying at........par | Selling........¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	103@104	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold	109@111	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	107@109	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	107@109	Ga. R. R. 6s	98@100
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	106@108
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	98@100		
Atlanta City 7s	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	74@ 76	South Wes R. R.	98@100
Central R. R.	74@ 76	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	102@104		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Noon—Stocks irregular. Money 3. Exchange—long $4 84½; short $4.87¼. Governments dull. State Bonds irregular.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Evening.—Money 3 @4. Governments firmer; new fives 106⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks irregular and strong.

N. Y. Central	116⅝	Chicago & N. W.	60⅛
Erie	25⅞	Preferred	85
Lake Shore	72⅜	Rock Island	127
Illinois Central	87⅞	Western Union	101¼
Pittsburg	93½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin........$115,417,338 Currency........$47,691,791

LONDON, January 31.—3:30 p.m.—Consols 96 5-16. Erie 26¼.

PARIS, January 31—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 113f, 97½c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 31, 1879.

This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says: Cotton has been quiet throughout the week. A moderate business was done at prices slightly in favor of buyers. American was in fair demand and unchanged, except for Orleans low middling to good middling, and for good middling uplands and Texas, which were reduced a sixteenth. In sea island there was a good business, chiefly in Florida, at full rates. Futures opened firm with a hardening tendency. Prices advanced a sixteenth, but relapsed on Saturday, and since then, with a slight fluctuation, they have been dull and unchanged; closing, however, firmer with buyers at an advance of 1-32d.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 8¼; low middlings 8¼c.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	77
Air Line Railroad	174
Georgia Railroad	40
Central Railroad	21
Western and Atlantic Railroad	23
West Point Railroad	197
Total	532
Receipts previously	74,447
Total	74,979
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	75,080

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	60
Shipments previously	68,232
Total	68,292
Stock on hand	6,788

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—noon—Cotton firmer and a fraction dearer; middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,500; American 1,800; futures opened 1-32 better; uplands, low middling clause, January delivery 5⅝; January and February delivery 5⅝; February and March delivery 5⅝; March and April delivery 5 13-32; May and June delivery 5½. Sales of the week 46,000; American 37,000; speculation 3,000; export 3,000; actual export 4,000; imports 40,000; American 26,000; stock 375,000; American 257,000; afloat 354,000; American 317,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 8,300 bales; uplands, low middling clause, March and April delivery 5 7-16@5 13-32; August and September delivery 5 11-16. Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

LIVERPOOL, January 31—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed weak; uplands, low middling clause. February and March delivery 5 11-32; March and April delivery 5⅜; May and June delivery 5 15-32; June and July delivery 5 17-32.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

HAVING ARRANGED TO GO INTO A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN THIS CITY, I will Commence, on Monday, January 20th, TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

Will Sell each Night at Auction,

AND AT PRIVATE SALE THROUGH THE DAY.

Merchants may rely upon getting goods from me AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR WORTH. Come and see and the prices will convince you whether I mean what I say. The stock, which is very large, must be closed out within a given number of days.
THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.
349 jan19 dtf JNO. T. HAGAN, 119 Whitehall Street.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

A LOT OF 40-INCH ALL-LINEN TOWELS AT 10 CENTS—WORTH 20 CENTS.
Double-Faced Damask Towels at 15 cents—worth 25 cents.
Brown Table Linen at 30 cents—worth 50 cents.
Napkins and Doylies—AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
A better, larger and heavier Honey-Comb Quilt at 50 cents—reduced from 85 cents.
11-4 Bridal Quilts at 70 cents—worth $1.25.
12-4 Mariantony Quilt at $1.00—worth $1.75.
Marseilles Quilts reduced 50 per cent. from former prices; also, Fronting Linens 33 per cent.
Piques just received and very cheap.
Bleachings by the piece or cut cheaper than at Wholesale Houses.

Please Call and Examine Our Bleachings.

Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Brown Shirtings at Manufacturers' Prices.
PRINTS FROM 4 CENTS UP.
IN BLACK ALPACAS—IMMENSE BARGAINS.
A REAL FRENCH 85-BONE CORSET AT 40 CENTS—REDUCED FROM 85 CENTS. TRY OUR CORSETS. BETTER GRADES IN SAME PROPORTION.

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!

AT AND BELOW COST—TO CLOSE OUT.

In Dress Goods, Carpets, Blankets, Comforts,

CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Etc.,

We offer Fully 20 per cent. Still Cheaper,

TO CLOSE OUT.

Also, Great Bargains in any and every department in our establishment.

PLEASE CALL OR CORRESPOND.

RESPECTFULLY,

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
jan26 dtf 38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 288 bales; middling uplands 9⅛; middling Orleans 9⅝; futures quiet.

January		March	9.71
February	9.52	April	9.90

NEW YORK, January 31.—Evening.—Cotton dull; sales 387 bales; middling uplands 9½; Orleans 9⅝; net receipts of the week 13,693; gross 32,211; exports to Great Britain 3,757; continent 5,550; stock 150,966; net receipts to-day 3,782; gross 7,137; futures closed steady; sales 49,000 bales.

February	9.45@9.46	June	10.10@10.11
March	9.64	July	10.20@10.22
April	9.81	August	10.29@10.31
May	9.96@9.97		

NEW YORK, January 31.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	170,526
Same time last year	153,440
Showing an increase	17,086
Total receipts to date	3,257,170
Same time last year	3,086,605
Showing an increase	170,565
Exports for the week	130,716
Same week last year	102,276
Showing an increase	28,440
Total exports to date	1,967,649
Same time last year	1,675,325
Showing an increase	292,324
Stock at all United States ports	830,620
Same time last year	907,300
Showing a decrease	76,680
Stock at interior towns	332,907
Same time last year	146,491
Showing an increase	186,416
Stock at Liverpool	375,000
Same time last year	541,000
Showing a decrease	166,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	317,000
Same time last year	316,000
Showing an increase	1,000

GALVESTON, January 31.—Cotton strong; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅛; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 3,607 bales; gross 3,717; sales 2,375; stock 84,473.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,957; gross 19,054; sales 11,561; exports to Great Britain 9,730; channel 1,170; continent 3,296; France 6,271; coastwise 5,658.

NORFOLK, January 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¼; net receipts 2,297 bales; gross —; stock 26,215.

Weekly—Net receipts 14,856; gross —; sales 4,975; exports coastwise 6,405.

BALTIMORE, January 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅜; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8⅜; net receipts 275 bales; gross —; sales 460; stock 10,603.

Weekly—Net receipts 641; gross 3,864; sales 1,711; spinners 675; exports to Great Britain 2,986; coastwise 240.

BOSTON, January 31.—Cotton firm; held higher; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 1,868 bales; gross 3,190; sales none; stock 2,575.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,975; gross 16,613; sales none; exports to Great Britain 5,884.

WILMINGTON, January 31.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8; net receipts 493 bales; gross —; sales 70; stock 7,865.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,690; gross —; sales 470; exports to Great Britain 1,355; coastwise 1,191.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 9½; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 393 bales; gross 525; sales 2,991; to spinners 2,491; stock 9,097; exports to Great Britain 1,513.

SAVANNAH, January 31.—Cotton steady; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 3,302 bales; gross 3,401; sales 2,200; stock 75,593.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,771; gross 18,961; sales 13,700; exports to Great Britain 7,095; continent 7,025; coastwise 7,249.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8⅜; net receipts 12,892 bales; gross 15,008; sales 10,200; stock 333,153.

Weekly—Net receipts 50,076; gross 66,686; shipments 38,800; exports to Great Britain 44,359; France 21,348; continent 3,638; channel 3,133; coastwise 4,571.

MOBILE, January 31.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 9; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 1,718 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 57,756.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,708; gross —; sales 10,300; exports coastwise 13,476.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Cotton steady; middlings 9; net receipts 2,430 bales; shipments 1,063; sales 3,700; stock 73,016.

Weekly—Net receipts 16,532; shipments 16,644; sales 15,650.

AUGUSTA, January 31.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 8⅞; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 7⅞; net receipts 540 bales; gross —; sales 642.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,802; gross 4,255; sales 4,681; sales none; stock 20,347.

CHARLESTON, January 31.—Cotton steady; in good demand; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 1,893 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 62,049.

Weekly—Net receipts 16,947; gross 16,949; sales 5,200; exports to Great Britain 6,051; continent 1,480; coastwise 4,012.

MONTGOMERY, January 31.—Cotton strong; middlings 9; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8¼; receipts of the week 2,942 bales; shipments 5,292; stock of 1878, 8,605; stock of 1877, 16,358; sales 5,292.

MACON, January 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 7⅝; net receipts of the week 1,044 bales; sales 1,528; stock of 1878, 4,735; of 1877, 8,367; shipments 1,807.

COLUMBUS, January 31.—Cotton quiet; middlings 8½; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts of the week 3,462 bales; shipments 2,070; sales 2,070; spinners 507; stock 13,346.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 8⅞; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 7⅞; net receipts of the week 2,478 bales; shipments 1,470; sales 2,208.

SELMA, January 31.—Cotton firm; middlings 3⅞; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8⅛; receipts of the week 2,385 bales; shipments 2,260; stock 7,782.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—20c.
BUTTER—10@16c; dull.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 6@7; turkeys 10c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3¼; common cattle 1½@2¼; good cattle 2¼@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none; North Georgia cattle 1¼@2¼.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00a$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—42½; seed 50a60.
HAY—Timothy 90a$1 00; Clover none
CORN—63@65.
MEAL—62.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75.
POTATOES—Irish ℔ bbl $2 50@$3 00; Sweet 60c per bushel.
ONIONS—$2 50@$3 00.
CABBAGE—Northern 6@10c per head.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@47.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a17½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9¾; extra C 9; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans 8a10.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 25; extra family $5 50; fancy $6 00a$6 25.
BACON—Clear sides 6; sugar-cured hams 9.
GREEN MEATS—5.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5@5½; shoulders 4½.
LARD—Tierces 7; cans and buckets 7½; refined 7.
CREAM CHEESE—10¼.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 15.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 40.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 50a4 00; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 75; buck 2 00.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.50@$5.00 ℔ box; Apples, northern $3.50@$4.00; Oranges, $7 00 ℔ bbl; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7¼a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 12a14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½a10; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Flour without decided change. Wheat, winter dull and ½c lower spring steady. Corn, new ½c lower; old without decided change. Oats unchanged. Coffee, low grades firm; others unchanged. Sugar in moderate demand and steady. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice quiet and about steady. Rosin firm at $1.42½@$1.45. Turpentine steady at 29½. Pork $8.50@$8.62½ old; $10.25@$10.50 new. Middles unchanged and quiet. Lard dull and lower. Whisky $1.07. Freights lower.

CHICAGO, January 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 85¼ cash; February 85¾. Corn quiet and weak; cash 30⅝; February 31¼. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; cash 19¾; February 20⅛. Pork unsettled and generally lower; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; cash $9.30@$9.35; February $9.32½@$9.35. Lard heavy; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; cash 6.32½; February 6.42½. Bulk Meats fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders 3.55; short rib 4½; clear sides 4⅝. Whisky steady at $1.04.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, cash higher and options lower; No. 2 red fall 93¼@93½; No. 2 spring 78. Corn unsettled; No. 2 mixed 30¾ cash. Oats easier; No. 2, 21⅛@21¼ cash; 21⅞ bid for February. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork opened higher; closed at $8.50@$8.65 in lots. Lard nominally dull at $6.40. Bulk Meats strong at the opening, but closed weak and lower to sell; car lots of 15 to 20 days short rib at 4.40@4.50 free on board; clear 4.60@4.62½; round lots of fully-cured clear at the depot 4.60. Bacon firm; short rib 5.15; clear 5.20@5.35. Sweet Pickled Hams 6⅝@7. Cattle in good demand for shipping and good butchers but the supply is very light and mainly of poor grade; consequently very little was done; receipts 220; shipments 750. Hogs a shade easier. Sheep active, demand exceeds the supply; fair to prime $3.65@$3.90; choice $4.00@$4.35; exports $4.40@$4.60.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn 32@33. Oats 24@26. Pork firm at $9.75@$10.00 cash. Lard quiet and firm. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; shoulders 3¼; short rib 4.50@4.5 cash; 4.75 buyer of March; short clear 4.75. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders 4; clear rib 5⅛@5¼; clear sides 5½@5¾. Whisky steady at $1.02. Butter dull. Sweet Pickled Hams 6⅝@7.

BALTIMORE, January 31.—Flour firm and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.25; extra $3.75@$4.25; family $4.50@$5.25; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.40@$4.00; R o brands $5.25@$5.50; Patapsco family $6.25. Wheat, southern quiet and nominal; light supply; western active and steady; southern red $1.00; amber $1.06@$1.07; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.05¼; No. 2 western winter red spot and February $1.05¼; March $1.06⅞@$1.07; April $1.08. Corn, southern quiet; small offerings; western firm; good demand; southern white 45@46; yellow 45. Oats a shade firmer; southern and Pennsylvania 28@22. Hay dull and easier; prime Maryland and Pennsylvania $10.00@$11.00. Provisions firm; small stock offering. Mess Pork $8.75 for old; $9.75 new. Coffee quiet and steady. Rio cargoes 11@15¾.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"In the dim and shadowy past,
In the days of long ago,
I made a vow to a maiden who now"—uses
Colgate & Co.'s "New" Soap,
The result of a century's experiment to furnish
a PERFECT Laundry Soap.

"From the wreck of the Past which hath perished,
Thus much I at least may recall;
It hath taught me that"—
Colgate & Co.'s "New" Soap
Is the best, as it is the most economical and
original Laundry Soap ever gotten up.

"Alone I walked the Ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stooped and wrote upon the sand"—
Colgate & Co.'s "New" Soap,
The best Laundry Soap for its price now made.
jan30 d3t

MILLER & BENNETT,
Book and Job Printers,
24 BROAD STREET,
Sunny South Building—by Bridge,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Request all who want anything in the PRINTING LINE to give them a call.
New Materials!
Good Work!
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
GET OUR ESTIMATES.
REMEMBER THE PLACE—24 BROAD
284j au16 d1m

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE
IMPORTATION IN 1878,
5,006 Cases,

or 16,270 Cases more than of any other brand.
381 jan22 d3w wed sat 2d page